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ENGLISH PLANT NAMES

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ENGLISH

PLANT NAMES

FROM THE

TENTH TO THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

BY

JOHN EARLE, M.A.

Rector of Swanswick
Professor of Anglo-Saxon in the University of Oxford

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

M DCCC LXXX

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PREFACE

OF the manifold attractions in the Saxon Vocabularies, nothing has charmed me more than the native Plant-names, which have there been preserved in the most primitive form extant. For many winters these lists were to me as a kind of winter-garden, wherein I could botanize at the fireside and look at familiar plants through the eyes of remote ancestors. Wishing to impart this pure and exquisite pleasure to some friends of mine and friends of Saxon studies, I printed the following lists from the editions in the readiest manner without any idea of making a book. I made no revision of the texts, excepting a manuscript in the library of St. John's College, Oxford, which, through the kindness of the President, I collated with No. V. After the lists were thus hastily printed, I was encouraged to add indices and an introduction. The indices will facilitate such a comparison of the lists as will often enable readers to correct scribal errors for themselves. The research requisite for the Introduction has been more than would be believed; and I was almost wearied, when Professor Price told me of the interesting manuscript at Pembroke College, the Breviarium Bartolomæi, by which my flagging interest was revived. But this fourteenth-century manuscript procured me what was still more valuable than itself, namely, the kind aid of J. L. G. Mowat, Esq., Fellow of Pembroke College, whose great knowledge of Plant-names enabled him to give me substantial help and many an ingenious suggestion. The occasional acknowledgments in the Notes are but an imperfect record of my debt to Mr. Mowat.

The fascination of Plant-names has its foundation in two instincts, love of Nature and curiosity about Language. Plant-names are often of the highest antiquity, and more or less common to the whole stream of related nations. Could we penetrate to the original suggestive idea that called forth the name, it would bring valuable information about the first openings of the human mind towards Nature; and the merest dream of such a discovery invests with a strange charm the words that could tell, if we could understand, so much of the forgotten infancy of the human race.

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INTRODUCTION.

§ I. THE HISTORY OF PLANT-NAMES FROM THEOPHRASTUS TO THE MODERN SYSTEMATIC NOMENCLATURE.

IN a vague inceptive way Botany has been a science from immemorial time, beyond the reach of history. Early Botany is inseparable from medicine, that patriarchal science which has a history of 3000 years apart from Egyptian records. And this composite science had moreover through the doctrine of charms a fantastic alliance with Astronomy, the only other science of equal or higher antiquity. Hence a mass of unreality and charlatanism. But under all the fraud of incantations and amulets, and all the nauseous inventions of aimless ingenuity, there existed a real and sincere art of healing, which rested mainly upon a knowledge of Herbs. The whole scheme of primitive medicine, so far as it was genuine, rested upon certain sympathies found or reputed to exist between particular plants on the one hand and particular parts or affections of the animal frame on the other. Whatever was scientific in the art of medicine was centred in the study of herbs, and the materials of the healing art were wholly vegetable. The mineral and chemical remedies are comparatively modern: in the main they date from the Arabic physicians. This priority of herbal medicines has left its trace in the vocabulary of our language. The term *drug* is from the Anglo-Saxon *drigan*, to dry; and drugs at first were dried herbs. Thus the study of plants was identified with medicine by an inveterate tradition: and when in the sixteenth century with the beginnings of modern Botany the chief cities of Europe established gardens for study, they were called Physic Gardens; and this name has in Oxford finally yielded to the title of Botanic Garden within my own memory.

The extant literature of Botany begins with the writings of Theophrastus in the fourth century before our era. The book which his master Aristotle wrote on this subject is lost. The *History of Plants* by Theophrastus is the most excellent of the botanical writings of the ancients that have come down to us. Indeed, nothing so fresh or so good in the field of Botany appeared again until after the middle of the sixteenth century; until that race of botanists which culminated in Cæsalpin.

And yet we cannot call him the father of the science of Botany. This honour belongs, not to Theophrastus, but to Dioscorides. For though Theophrastus has much more of that spirit which is in sympathy with the aims of modern science, his work has not the form calculated for laying the foundations of a classificatory system; it is too highly organised, composite, and elaborate. He wrote as a philosopher with the most comprehensive aims, investigating the structure, geography, culture, and economic uses of plants. His work is a plenary Treatise in Natural History:—addressed to a select and limited audience.

Dioscorides commanded a universal audience, he had a single aim, and his plan was as simple as a catalogue. He aimed at medical utility, and he had the whole civilised world for his public. He founded the Botany of the Roman Empire. He was a military physician; and in this office he enjoyed the greatest opportunities for collecting botanical and medical information. His famous book, for long ages a standard authority, was entitled Περὶ ὕλης ἰατρικῆς, *Materia Medica, Things fit for Medicine.* He flourished in the reign of Nero. His date has indeed been disputed, and especially in comparison with that of the elder Pliny; because much of their material is identical, and it has been questioned which was the author and which the borrower. It now seems quite established (according to Ernst Meyer) that while Dioscorides was the elder of the two, they lived and wrote so near in time to one another, that neither could have used or known the book of the other, and that they must have drawn from the same sources all that they have in common. The characteristic feature of his book, and that which most concerns us, is the collection of Synonyms from various languages. He was a native of Cilicia; had probably studied at Alexandria, and his military office would carry him to the other countries whose nomenclature he embodies, namely Dacia, Italy, Spain, Gaul, and Africa.

It was from this repertory that a vocabulary of plant-names was formed which became central for the educated world; and to him therefore we attribute the foundation of a universal nomenclature. With him Botany first becomes extra-national, surmounts local barriers, and furnishes material for a world-wide science. The collections of Dioscorides have a solid relation with our modern Botany. But there was to be a long interval of vagueness, uncertainty, and confusion before his materials and their subsequent accretions were at length reduced into the compact phalanx of systematic arrangement.

Besides Theophrastus and Dioscorides there are three other ancient names which frequently occur in herbal literature. They are Pliny, who has already been mentioned, Galen, and Apuleius.

Pliny the elder, whose *Historia Naturalis* treats of plants in books xii to xxvii, died in the first year of Titus, in that eruption of Vesuvius which embalmed for posterity the cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum. He is the summarist of ancient Botany; and he has preserved much that is valuable, with more that is curious. In xvi. 95 is the locus classicus of the Druidic veneration for the oak and its mistletoe. In xxvi. 13 is the oldest extant notice of the daisy. From xiii. 4 we learn that the idea of sexual analogies and the fertilising action of the pollen had occurred to the ancients.

Galen, the most famous name in medicine, lived through the last seventy years of the second century. He advises the physician to know all plants, if possible: but at least the useful herbs. As an authority for the medicinal qualities of plants his name accompanies the whole literature down to the latest Herbals, but he did nothing for descriptive Botany.

Apuleius, the author of *Herbarium seu de medicaminibus Herbarum*, is not the same as the rhetorician of Madaura, the author of the *Golden Ass,* though the works of the two have been repeatedly edited together. His work is founded upon Dioscorides and Pliny, and he is thought to have lived in the fourth century. His book is a compendium without any original merit, but it has a particular interest for this inquiry, because it represents the sort of manual through which Dioscorides was chiefly known for centuries. It is in fact our earliest example of that family of Herbals or books of simples whereof we shall have occasion to speak hereafter. There exists a translation of this book in Anglo-Saxon, and it has been edited by Mr. Cockayne in the Rolls Series under the title of *Leechdoms.* It is evidence of the popularity of Apuleius that among the diminished relics of Anglo-Saxon literature there should exist (as the Editor tells us, p. lxxxviii) no less than four manuscripts of this translation.

If we would realise to ourselves the course of ancient Botany we must mentally sever two things which we have inherited in combination; and these two things are the Method and the System. By Method is here meant the means used to secure the identification of each particular plant, to perpetuate a consistent tradition so that names shall recall plants and plants shall recall names, to provide the learner with a plain path of progress, and learned men with a medium of communication whereby they may be mutually intelligible. By System is meant the arrangement of the parts into a compact scheme which represents the whole field of acquired knowledge, and aspires to represent the fullness and order of Nature. The Method is the means of verification of the several objects studied; the System is the consolidation of the knowledge into a whole. Without some method there is no science: the progress of science consists in the ripening of Method into System.

It is the strength and glory of modern Botany that these two are now completely blended: and it was the weakness of Botany before Linnæus that it was Method without System, and therefore an inefficient Method.

The term Method was in use when System was unknown equally as a word and as a thing; and therefore the word could not at the time have held the adversative position here assigned to it. But the reader will perhaps excuse this harmless violence if it may perhaps help us to follow the condition of botanical studies in the ages to which our Name-lists belong.

I. The earliest instruments of Method were two, namely Comparative Description, and Synonymy: and these must be severally considered in their historical order.

1. The first part of the old Method was the Description. Now Description in modern Botany is a great scientific agency. The technology is so exact and incisive and fine, that the characteristics are conveyed to the mind of all botanists with unvarying uniformity and certainty. But this technology has been gradually developed during the last two centuries, and its fine edge is largely due to Linnæus. Previous description rested chiefly upon comparison with some well-known plant. At first the description of the botanist differed little

from that of the poet. Just as Virgil, describing the lemon when it was yet unknown in Italy, borrowed a figure from the laurel:—

> Ipsa ingens arbor faciemque simillima lauro:
> Et si non alium late jactaret odorem
> Laurus erat; folia haud ullis labentia ventis....

Of this kind was the earliest Description. Thus Theophrastus, describing the *κυνόσβατον*, compares the fruit for colour with the pomegranate, and the leaf he compares to the vitex agnus: and Dioscorides, speaking of the same plant, says that its leaves are broader than those of the myrtle. These are our data for the interesting question whether the *κυνόσβατον* was Rosa canina, as Sprengel, or Rosa sempervirens, as Fraas interprets it.

So also Pliny (xxv. 59) in his description of the famous verbenaca resorts to the oak for the pattern of the leaves:—'Folia minora quam quercus angustioraque, divisuris majoribus:'—and so for ages afterwards, the botanists having as yet but a slender stock of technical terms, if they could not be exact they could be graphic and picturesque, and to this device they naturally resorted. Thus the leaf of the tree elder (Sambucus nigra) is said to be like that of the walnut, while the leaves of the dwarf elder (Sambucus ebulus) are like those of the almond.

So when children sally forth in the spring to gather the early flowers, if the mother tells them of some plant to them unknown, as the Moschatel (Adoxa Moschatellina), the first enquiry is, What is it like? and the explanation which follows will be drawn entirely from familiar plants, and will richly illustrate the nature of the first sources of botanical description. The description being thus comparative, there naturally arose a group of standards of reference, as it were official referees, a kind of magistracy among the plants. The beginner's first business was to become familiar with these, and in this contrivance we may recognise the rudiments of a scientific method.

Of Description other than comparative I have met with little. I remember only one example which is such as to exclude all doubt, and that is concerning a plant singularly describeable, the Polypodium vulgare, of which it is said in the Herbarium 'habens in foliis singulis binos ordines punctorum aureorum.' This the Saxon translator has rendered with an amplification which manifests pleasure:—'and heo hæfð on æghwylcum leafe twa endebyrdnyssa fægerra pricena and þa scinað swa gold.'

2. The Synonymy has its source in Dioscorides. The Greek text of Dioscorides gives, besides the Greek names of plants, the Roman, Dacian, Gallic, Punic, and Egyptian equivalents. This was the second scientific device for identifying a plant, and it continued to be the chief means to this end, down to the seventeenth century. This was an instrument of some power. One name of a plant might be ambiguous, and a second name for the same plant might also by itself be ambiguous, and yet the conference of the two might determine the plant intended. Two names, each severally inadequate, may so check and limit each other as to exclude

doubt. And if two names fail to produce the effect, there is in ancient Botany always another and another.

Of this part of the ancient Method we retain traces in our modern system. For the practice of Synonymy begat a certain habit of designating plants by two names, which curiously simulates the binomial nomenclature. When in the latter we sometimes find two old synonyms still companying together and even banded for the self-same objects as of old, it requires some attention to understand that the internal relation of such couples has undergone a complete revolution. Examples of this are Arctium Lappa, Tussilago Farfara, Artemisia Absinthium, Hypericum Androsæmum, Pyrus Malus.

On these two pillars then of Comparative Description and Synonymy the whole Method rested, and indeed we may go so far as to say that the whole study rested.

II. For as to Arrangement it had hardly any existence. The vegetable world had indeed been roughly divided from Theophrastus downwards into Trees, Shrubs, Herbs, Grasses: but this division was of so little value that the Arab physicians abandoned it for the obvious convenience of the alphabetic order. And the very general adoption of this alphabetic order is a confession that any useful arrangement was as yet unknown. The whole vast interval which separates the ancient from the modern botany, that vast period of which the only positive designation that can be assigned is the Period of Synonymy, is to us, now looking back upon it from the modern standpoint, characterised by the want of Arrangement. It is within this great era that our Lists are situated, and they belong to the latter part of it from the eleventh to the fifteenth century. The steps by which ideas of arrangement grew up partially here and there, till they coalesced and gradually ripened into System—is that which will now occupy our attention.

The revival of ancient learning in the fifteenth century told quickly upon botanical studies. The *Materia Medica* of Dioscorides, though it was the one source of all current knowledge, had long been lost to view, at least in the Greek. It was now printed: the Latin translation in 1478 and the original in 1495 by Aldus. From this event a new movement started. The first Commentator was Hermolaus, who as early as 1492 opened the new field of study: and from this time until the middle of the sixteenth century it was the chief aim of botanists to verify the plants described by Dioscorides. The first stage of the Revival consists of a succession of Commentators, and it culminates in the person of a great physician, the Italian Matthiolus, in honour of whom the Stocks have the generic name Matthiola. His folio *Commentarii in Dioscoridem*, published in 1554, had an extraordinary success, ran through seventeen editions, and enjoyed the patronage of princes beyond any book of the time. It abolished all previous works of the kind and was never itself superseded: but ultimately, being encrusted with all the additional illustration that could be piled upon it by such a vigorous editor as Gaspar Bauhin, it stood an abiding monument of the first age of botanical Revival:—*Commentarii &c. &c. post diversarum editionum collationem infinitis locis aucti* 1598. The period covered by the reign of Matthiolus has been recognised as that in which Botany took up an independent position as a Science apart from Medicine.

The middle and latter half of the sixteenth century saw the second stage of this Revival, a stage which has been aptly described as that of the Fathers of Botanical Science. Already, before the race of the Commentators was fully run, a new school of botanists was rising, who though by no means emancipated from the authority of Dioscorides, yet began in earnest to observe for themselves, to see plants with curious and attentive eyes, and diligently to make drawings of them. Nowhere do we perceive a more genial delight in Nature. To this set belong Otto Brunfels of Strasburg; Leonard Fuchs, who (as Hallam says) has secured a verdant immortality in the well-known Fuchsia; William Turner, twice exiled for religion and twice Dean of Wells, whose *New Herball* in 1551 opened the new era for England; Conrad Gesner (b. 1516 † 1561), called by Linnæus the ornament of his time (seculi sui ornamentum), who first discerned the generic import of the fructification; Cordus, who at Marburg in 1530 established the first Physic Garden; Dodoens, a Dutch physician, in Latin called Dodonæus; Clusius, a Frenchman, whose native name was L'Escluse; Lonicer, after whom the honeysuckle is named Lonicera; Lobel, whose name lives in the Lobelia, a naturalised Englishman, who in his *Stirpium Adversaria* (London 1570) first projected ideas of natural classification; Andrea Cæsalpino of Arezzo, who carried these ideas and those of Gesner rapidly towards maturity, but overshot his time; Columna; and the two Bauhins, one of whom, Gaspar, has been already mentioned as the final adorner of the great Commentaries. In this series of authors there is quite a new vein; they are the true fathers and institutors of Modern Botany. Out of this band moreover there issues a work which is enriched with the new knowledge but conservative of the old tone: I mean Gerarde's *Herball.* This popular, quaint, engaging book, which (rather than Dr. Turner's) is the parent of all succeeding books that bear the name of Herbal, was published in 1597; and is sufficiently remarkable to justify a short digression.

The great work of Dioscorides may be regarded as a Herbal, and it would not be unjust to distinguish it by this title from the more philosophic and comprehensive writing of Theophrastus. But it is the Herbal of a great physician, and a man of scientific instincts. In the Herbarium of Apuleius the utilitarian character is the whole; and it is this book that represents to us the position of Botany for many centuries as the mere herb-picker to Medicine. True the race of learned physicians never died utterly out; and their text-book was still Dioscorides, mostly in a Latin or an Arabic translation. But the mass of practitioners knew only their Herbarium, and that mostly in a degenerate form; and as they were a numerous body, they made a vocabulary of their own. We find it an established thing in the sixteenth century that there are two vocabularies, one of the learned and another of the herbalist. The botanist felt the distance between himself and the herbalist. Fuchs talks of the 'vulgus herbariorum.' This division went deeper than names. It was a severance of the popular from the scientific; and it went on widening as Botany grew stronger and more conscious of its vocation, while the Herbal sank ever lower in cant and charlatanry. These qualities early manifested themselves in connexion with Herbals. The mediæval title of Apuleius is in point: *Herbarium Apuleii Platonici quod accepit ab Escolapio et Chirone Centauro magistro Achillis.* Even in old Gerarde, favourite and almost classic as he is, there is a spice of the mountebank. It is not that his book is tinged with popular error; all the books of the time are that: but his book leans to the side of superstition. Its motto might be—

> O who can tell
> The hidden powre of herbes and might of Magick
> spell ?—*Faery Queene* i. ii. 10.

Ignored by the faculty, the Herbal became the guide of the quack ; and in Culpeper's famous Herbal it had become a fit companion for the astrological Almanac. This was the dotage of that ancient partnership between Botany and Medicine, which in Dioscorides was young and sound.

But to return. Of all the Fathers of Botany the most advanced thinker was Cæsalpinus. He was an enquirer who kept before his mind the aim of the Whole, as divining that in the Whole would be found the clue to the comprehension of the parts. He sought to comprehend the vegetable kingdom and to form natural classes; and he grouped some of the more obvious families, as the Leguminosæ, Umbellatæ, Liliaceæ, Compositæ, Boragineæ, Labiatæ. He had caught at that idea thrown out by Gesner that the Fructification was the true seat of generic distinctions. Linnæus said that though this supreme discovery was Gesner's, it was

Cæsalpin who first worked it—'primus qui summum hoc inventum in usum deduxit.' He also called him—'Primus verus systematicus.' His book *De Plantis Libri xvi* (Florence 1583) is rich in ideas which were overlooked at the time, but of which the truth was recognised long afterwards. The greatness of his stride is measured by the fact, that though he had opened the true path, no one entered it for nearly a hundred years.

Attempts have been made to account for the disregard of Cæsalpin in his own day. Some observe that he gave no Figures of plants; others allege that he neglected Synonymy. These two defects were identical in their significance, and when thrown into one, they made a valid obstruction. This will be plain if we consider the exigence of the time. The whole science laboured under this radical infirmity, that its objects were hard to identify; the vocabulary was involved in ambiguity. This crippled the whole pursuit, and made progress drag: and if a genius appeared among the botanists, it prevented them from rising to the height of his philosophy. The new practice of figuring the plants had afforded some considerable relief in the sixteenth century. It was a new instrument of verification added to the old instruments of Comparative Description and Synonymy. Even in our day, when Description has been perfected and affords the main path of study, and when Figures are often the appliances of the curious amateur; the real working use of them to the earnest student is still immense. But in the sixteenth century the Figures were adjuncts which, once acquired, became forthwith all but indispensable. An author who neglected both Figures and Synonymy left himself but poor chance of being understood. We need no further reason why Cæsalpin was neglected; and why, as Reftelius said, he dwelt alone in the house he had built.

Figures had indeed been a great acquisition. But nothing can fill the place of Language. The first necessity for science was to know the objects and to know them by their names. The whole study was plagued with uncertainty. The nomenclature was swamped in the overgrown Synonymy. The greatest difficulty was experienced in determining what plants answered to what names; and authors were but half intelligible.

To remedy this huge disorder was a Herculean task. It was however undertaken by Gaspar Bauhin, the editor of Matthiolus. He conceived the comprehensive plan of sifting the literature, making a concordance of the synonymy, selecting the best names, and fixing them to their plants by a systematic scheme. After a labour of forty years, he produced his *Pinax Theatri Botanici* at Basle in 1623, an immortal work in the annals of Botany. It is arranged in twelve Books, each of six Sections, so that there are seventy-two Sections; and these again are subdivided by Chapters. Each Chapter is a list of Species, with a Generic name common to all at the head; and this Generic name is mostly taken from Theophrastus or Dioscorides. The Books may be said to stand for Classes, the Sections for Orders, while the Chapters contain Genera and Species: so that the whole book looks wonderfully like the modern arrangement, and it requires some attention to discover that the difference is great. Gaspar Bauhin had indeed the genius of a natural classifier; but he could not shake himself altogether free from literary traditions, and it happens occasionally that his grouping is guided by the conventional area of a name and not by a common nature. Still, there are whole tracts of natural verity in this marvellous work, some families almost entire; and if we find Ray by and bye treating of Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons, we must allow that the hint was already latent in Gaspar Bauhin's distribution; for his first two books contain the Monocotyledons as at present understood, with hardly any admixture. He had sifted and verified and taken the best from the fathers of modern Botany, such as Fuchs and Lobel, though he had missed the more penetrating thoughts of Cæsalpinus. This *Pinax Theatri Botanici* was only the outline of a system, which he had prepared but did not live to publish. He died the next year, leaving in manuscript the *Theatrum Botanicum*, to which the *Pinax* was but a Table of Contents. But this Table was in the form of a scheme or system in which a place was assigned to each plant, and this it was that constituted its utility, because it supplied the most urgent demand. Now for the first time we are able to say that System has come to the aid of Method. From this time forth the soil of Botany was comparatively stable. One botanist knew what another was talking of. And this it is that explains the honours lavished by Linnæus and his circle on the name of Bauhin: 'Fundator rei Herbariae vere magnus;' and again, 'Fundamenta Botanices jecit anno 1623.'—Amoenitates Acad. vi. 306.

The *Pinax* was the admiration of the time, and its reign was long. It was reprinted as late as 1671; and it is the representative botanical work of the seventeenth century. It became the mark and test of a true botanist to call a plant by

Bauhin's approved name. The botanical world felt a thrill of relief run through its limbs, and was ready to resign itself to repose as if all its task were done and labour ended. But it was only the end of one stage and the beginning of another. The *Pinax* is the summary and terminus of the middle age in Botany. It has permanence as a landmark, and as the massive monument of a closing era. It is conspicuous as the tomb of Synonymy and the quarry of the Systematist[1].

There was still work to do. Botany had now a System; but it was one to create a new sense of need. While it served a present convenience, it awoke new curiosity and enquiry. Its inequalities set sharply forth the difference between arbitrary and natural classification. And they even marred the utility of the book, for it lacked a core—it was a system of patchwork, without consistency or central principle of unity. There was still work to do: for though they had a System, it was mechanical and inorganic.

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[1] See Canon 26 of Linnæus, below.

Robert Morison, an Aberdonian and one of Nature's botanists, was the first who began to tread in the steps of Cæsalpinus. He was Professor of Botany at Oxford. His *Historia Plantarum* was left unfinished at his death in 1683. Contemporary with him was that admirable naturalist John Ray, an Essex man, who was independently endeavouring to classify according to the fruit. At length came the great Tournefort, whom we may call the botanical dictator of the early part of the eighteenth century. He was appointed Professor of Botany at the Jardin du Roi in Paris in 1683, and he published in 1700 his *Institutio Rei Herbariae.*

The botanical mind had now distinctly set in the direction of systematic classification, but it had not yet clearly distinguished the particular advantages which were to be attained by such an arrangement. For there were two ends to their pursuits, widely differing indeed from each other both in their nature and in their magnitude, but such that it was absolutely necessary for the lesser to be attained in order to make any solid progress towards the attainment of the greater. These two ends were a system of verification and a system for purposes of interpretation. The obstacle at the threshold was not yet entirely removed. Notwithstanding the triumphant jubilation over the *Pinax*, we still find John Ray in the second half of the seventeenth century complaining of the difficulty of ascertaining what plants belong to what names[1]. The great botanists one after another, Morison, Ray, Tournefort, were observing Nature with close attention, in order to detect the key to the secret of natural affinities. In his *Methodus Plantarum Nova*, 1682, Ray made great advances towards an outline of the Natural system. Here was first proposed the distinction between Dicotyledons and Monocotyledons. But the enquiry was too partial. While the general importance of the Fructification was acknowledged, the observation was practically rivetted on the blossom and the fruit, to the neglect of other parts and processes. The agitated question was which of these two was to take the first place. On this question the botanical world was divided into factions of Corollists and Fruticists. Tournefort was a corollist. He constructed a system in which the flower was first considered and the fruit second. But these men were the privileged denizens of a charmed world. The initiation into its mysteries was more laborious and contingent than those which beset the aspirant to knighthood in the most jealous epoch of chivalry. If to any the path was easy, it was only because he had the luck to have a living teacher at hand. It is of the essence of science to be equally free, open, and intelligible to all who seek it; and although the obstructions were not wilful but natural, yet we may justly say that while they remained the conditions of science were not yet attained. What was wanted was a Nomenclature, a Vocabulary, which is in the case of a Classificatory Science as much as to say a Language.

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[1] In the Preface to his Catalogus Plantarum circa Cantabrigiam nascentium, 1669.

It was this pressing want that Linnæus

supplied by an arrangement which gave every plant its place in the system, and a name indicative of its relative position. What was done for geography by lines of latitude and longitude was done for Botany by the Linnæan system; for in the one case as in the other it was rendered possible to speak of the object-matter of the science in unmistakeable terms.

While the disputes of corollist and fruticist filled the scene, there lay in the background a notion that had rather acquired the character of an old romantic fancy; and that was the notion of sexual analogies in plants. We have seen the mention of it in Pliny. Tournefort utterly scouted it. Linnæus however discerned in it not only a natural truth, but also the mainspring of a classification, which might indeed be 'artificial' in so far as the principle would have to be driven beyond its right; but which, besides being of immediate utility, would at the same time be the greatest stride ever made towards a truly natural system. So he founded, not merely a System, but an organised System, with a central principle which pervaded and unified his Classes, Orders, Genera, Species; and animated the subordinated whole with a single and almost conscious vitality.

And now an assured Nomenclature was for the first time possible. An organised System regulated the place of every plant, and the Binomial Nomenclature was descriptive of that place. Each plant had two names, a Generic and a Specific. The first was relative to the System, the second determined the Individual. The thirty-one Canons of Linnæus, by which he guided himself in the construction of this Nomenclature, are famous in the annals of the classificatory Sciences, and a sample of them may be welcome to the reader:—

'1. The names of plants are of two kinds; those of the class and order which are *understood;* and those of the genus and species which are *expressed.* The name of the class and order never enter into the denomination of a plant.

2. All plants agreeing in genus are to have the same generic name.

3. All plants differing in genus are to have a distinct generic name.

8. Generic names compounded of two entire words are improper, and ought to be excluded. Thus, Vitis Idea must give way to Vaccinium, and Crista Galli to Rhinanthus.

20. Adjective generic names are not so good as substantive ones, but may be admitted.

23. Generic names that express the essential character or habit of a plant are the best of all.

24. The ancient names of the classics are to be respected.

25. We have no right to alter one ancient generic name to one more modern, even though it may be for the better: this would in the first place be an endless labour, and in the next place would tend to inextricable confusion.

26. If new generic names are wanted, it must first be ascertained whether no one among the existing synonyms is applicable.

27. If an old genus is divided into

several new ones, the name will remain with the species that is best known.

31. The names of both classes and orders must always consist of a single word, and not of sentences.'

Let us endeavour to trace under the new system the destination of the old traditional names. The first obvious fact is this, that the old traditional synonymies supplied the material for the new names (Canon 26). Hardly any of the Generic names in British Botany but belong to the old historical nomenclature. But now it will be readily seen that this work of genus-building would often embrace under the shadow of one honoured name a number of plants which had no previous connection with that name. And this seemed like a danger, because the glory of ancient botany and its stronghold lay in the prominence given to certain plants which were generally useful in medicine, and which for their notoriety were convenient standards for comparison and verification. It seemed a pity so completely to break with antiquity as by a general levelling to obliterate those time-honoured distinctions which were at least innocent, even though the motive for them might now be obsolete. Let us take an example. The British Flora gives us four plants under Achillea. That name has come down from Dioscorides, and there is no doubt that he and his successors generally meant by that name preeminently the familiar plant which we call Yarrow. That plant was, and let me add still is, with justice the object of a particular attention. In the modern system four species come under Achillea. But the old prerogative of the Yarrow is not obliterated by this circumstance. Whereas three of the species have trivial badges, to wit, A. ptarmica, A. serrata, A. tomentosa, the Yarrow is designated Achillea Millefolium. Now Millefolium is an old synonym which, though not so venerable a name as Achillea, is yet of great antiquity; being the term by which the plant had been for ages known in the drug shops. Thus then the most celebrated of the four species, the typical plant of the genus, and that which lent its name to the genus, continues to be distinguished by a badge not trivial, as in the case of the other three, but which is an old Synonym. There were indeed other synonyms to be had, but to have decorated any of the other species in a similar manner, would have been to obscure the distinction thus conferred on the Yarrow.

There are however some genera in which more than one celebrated plant is included. Such a genus is Artemisia, which comprises two plants of old celebrity. These figure in our lists as Artemisia and Absinthium. Both are now to be called generically Artemisia; and the latter is distinguished as A. Absinthium: but how deal with the former? What particular badge shall that plant have which gives its name to the genus, and which is thereby levelled with the obscurer species? In the previous instance we have seen what is the usual course in these circumstances. Such a plant takes an old synonym for a badge. But it happens that Artemisia is singularly void of Synonymy. It is a plant of which there never has been any doubt, it is 'Αρτεμισία with the Greeks, Artemisia with the Latin authors, and Artemisia with the druggists. It is Artemisia in Italian, and Armoise in French. How is this consensus to be acknowledged, and how shall the systematist supply that lack of a synonym which is due to this very consensus? In what manner shall the tradition be respected that this is the true old veritable Artemisia which was never anything but Artemisia? Here comes in the peculiar technical significance of the not trivial though trivial-looking badge *vulgaris*. The typical plant of the genus always known as Artemisia and by no other name, shall henceforward be distinguished as Artemisia *vulgaris*, that is to say, the plant which everybody has always called Artemisia. This is an honoured use of *vulgaris* which reminds us that the Italian language was called *lingua volgare*, and that English is in high connexion called the vulgar tongue.

The genus Hypericum has a feature of another kind. Its chief plant has for badge an old Synonym. The case of Hypericum Androsæmum is analogous to that of Achillea Millefolium. So far this is all in ordinary course. But the plant which the Greeks called Hypericum alias Androsæmum had also a herbalist's name —Perforatum. This name expressed so peculiar and constant a feature of the leaves of this Genus that under Canon 23 it might have had a claim to be the generic name, only then it forfeits this claim as being an adjective according to the terms of Canon 20. This Synonym then with pretensions so good has with doubtful propriety sunk into a private badge written without a capital initial, as if it were but a trivial term. Certainly it is attached to that species which has the transparent leaf-glands very conspicuous, but being written as if it were a private epithet of this species, it is rather misleading and obscures the important fact that this perforation is no specific peculiarity but a pervading generic feature.

Since Linnæus, great progress has been made in natural classification after the fresh impulse given to the pursuit in 1789 by Jussieu's *Genera Plantarum.* It is a consequence of this renewed progress that the modern world has come to regard the system of Linnæus as an artificial classification. This view is not scientifically incorrect, but neither is it historically just. A system which throws the Umbelliferæ into such company as those of the rest of Pentandria is certainly artificial. But the wonder is that under this artificial classification the natural grouping should be so exceedingly prevalent, and that where incongruities occur, their very boldness indicates by how small a movement the error may be righted. For the Linnæan system leads to no confusing intricacies of error, it teaches very little that has to be unlearnt, and where a first-rate instructor is not at the learner's side, the Linnæan system is still practically the best introduction to Botany. But it is more to our purpose to observe that Linnæus by a sound nomenclature supplied the first necessary condition of all durable progress whatever. The system of binomial nomenclature as perfected by Linnæus has wonderfully helped the mind of man to domesticate the wild infinity of Nature. There is a great historical interest about the processes which led to such a result, and the wanderings are hardly less interesting than the discovery of the right path. The solution consisted in the organisation of a System in which every name is defined and restricted to its proper object by its relative place in the compact and reasoned arrangement of the whole. By this means the old tumult of names has been regimented and brought into such perfect discipline, that every name is kept to its own place in the universal subordination. No name is now absolute, every name is relative, and has its own proper place in a scheme which for all practical purposes is coextensive with the vegetable world; so that a plant-name cannot wander out of the ranks any more than a runaway soldier could elude observation in the ancient Empire of the Cæsars.

§ 2. THE PLACE OF THESE LISTS IN THE RUN OF THAT HISTORY.

From the decay of the Roman Empire down to the latter years of the fifteenth century, botanical knowledge was almost stationary; nor was anything added to the old stores except such barbarous names as from time to time attached themselves to the Lists through the practice of Medicine in the different nations and languages of Europe. Our Lists give us an idea of the Herbals of this long interval. The first List is from the Table of Chapters of an Anglo-Saxon version of the *Herbarium* of Apuleius. It is a production of the tenth or early eleventh century. This book may represent to us the link between the Roman and the Saxon Herbal. But it is only a late representative of that connection. We find traces of much older knowledge of Roman plant-names. Some of the Anglo-Saxon names indicate an old acquaintance with Latin herb-lore. It seems only reasonable to surmise that the knowledge of Roman botany and medicine came into this country with the Roman missionaries and formed a natural accompaniment to their religious instruction. And there are indications in the Saxon herbal vocabulary which confirm this natural presumption.

Our Lists supply clear evidence of a long-standing acquaintance with Roman plant-names. Many of the Saxon names are in fact nothing but Latin disguised by long familiarity and attrition. In some cases the Saxon modification has brought the word more than half-way from its original Latin to its modern English form. Instances of this will be seen in the following List:—

Latin.	*Saxon.*	*English.*
Amigdala	magdala treow	almond
Beta	bete	beet
Buxus	box	box
Cannabis	hænep	hemp
Caulis	caul	kale
Cedrus	ceder beam	cedar
Coliandrum	celendre	coriander
Chærophyllum	cerfille	chervil
Castanea	cisten beam	chestnut

Cornus	corn treow	cornel
Crotalum	hratele	yellow-rattle
Cuminum	cymen	cummin
Cerasus	ciris beam	cherry
Febrifugia	feferfuge	feverfew
Ficus	fic beam	fig
Feniculum	finul	fennel
Gladiolum	glædene	gladden
Humulus	humele	hop
Lactuca	lactuce	lettuce
Laurus	laur beam	laurel
Linum	lin sæd	linseed
Lilium	lilie	lily
Lubestica	lufestice	lovage
Malva	mealwe	mallow
Morus	mor beam	mulberry
Mentha	minte	mint
Napus	næp	*tur*-nip
Oliva	ele beam	olive
Papaver	popig	poppy
Persica	persoc treow	peach
Petroselinum	petersilie	parsley
Pinus	pin treow	pine
Pirus	pirige	pear
Porrum	por leac	leek
Prunus	plum treow	plum
Radix	rædic	radish
Rosa	rose	rose
Ruta	rude	rue

Sinapi	senap	mustard
Ulmus	ulm treow	elm
Unio	yne leac	onion
Vinea	win treow	vine.

Here I cannot omit to notice that Grassmann confidently pronounces the German Ulme, Elm, to be an original German word ein uraltes Deutſches Wort, not derived from, but ranging abreast of, the Latin Ulmus.

In the case of *Buxus* box, not only is the Saxon form the same as ours, which would not signify much, because there is not room for more than one intermediate step, namely bux; but it is a significant fact that already in the Saxon Gospels it is used for a salve box—seo hæfde box mid deorwyrðre sealfe, she had a box with precious salve.

From a comparison of the forms in the above List, it appears certain that the Saxonised Latin names had been in use for many generations, and that from a very early period there had been a commerce with Roman botany.

And the same conclusion meets us again by another path. There are cases in which, though the Latin name has not been adopted in form, yet its idea has been imitated, and expressed by a Saxon translation. Some of these are couched in words that are so markedly archaic, that we can pronounce them to have been antiques to the men of the tenth century, and these must be held to indicate an acquaintance with Roman botany dating from the time of the Conversion if not from that of the Colonisation itself.

I will give an example of this. The Saxon rendering of *Heliotropium* is *Sol sece* and *Sigel hweorfa,* that is, Sun-seeking and Sun-revolving. The form *Sol sece* has been suggested by the Latin *Solsequium;* but nevertheless it is composed of pure Saxon elements. There were two archaic names for the Sun, namely *Sol* and *Sigel.* Both these words were archaic in the days of Alfred. He knew them only as antique words in the old Saxon poems that he loved so well. The current term for the chief luminary was the same in his day as it is in ours, namely, seo Sunne, the Sun. The word *Sigel* is well known in old Saxon poetry, and it is also the Proper name of that Rune which corresponds to the Roman S. The word *Sol* is rarer and more remote. It is cognate to the Latin word of the same sound and sense, but independent of it. The parallelistic habit of the old alliterative poetry was peculiarly favourable to the retention of words that would else have been long ago forgotten, and in this way we find *Sol* as parallel to *Sunne* in the poetic version of Psalm cxxi. 6; the sun shall not burn thee by day:—

> ne þe Sunne on dæge
> Sol ne gebærne.

In the Scandinavian languages it has happened reversely, that *Sol* has been preserved in use, while *Sunna* is known only as a poetic word. Thus in the Icelandic proverb, 'Island er hit betsta land sem solin skín uppá,' Iceland is the best land that the sun shines upon.

Whichever way we take to examine the

borrowed names, whether we look at those that have been adopted, or at those which have been translated, in both cases we seem led to the conclusion that the Saxon acquaintance with Roman botany must be dated as high as the Conversion, even if it be not the heritage of a provincial Roman culture. And this conclusion has a further consequence. It opens a wide question. If this herb-lore is so old, it follows that the Saxons carried it with them in their German missions, and that the German plant-names may have been moulded more or less after the Saxon.

And if this was so, how far will it affect the standing of the German and even of the Scandinavian plant-names in the court of comparison? When, for instance, *meghede* is quoted as the Old German name for Camomile, is this an independent cognate of our *mageðe*, or is it simply our own word slightly disguised in a foreign dress? The Old German name for Urtica was *netele;* now it is Neſſel. The form *netele* looks questionable for continental German. The Plantago is called in German Wegbreit; is this an independent cognate, or is it borrowed from A. S. *wægbræde?* The very frequency of like instances makes enumeration superfluous. We know not how to use the German names until this doubt is settled; and the decision will momentously affect the whole study of Gothic plant-names, both in the Teutonic and in the Scandian area.

Among the consequences of the long-continued labours of the Saxon missionaries we must reckon that revival of learning which was fostered by Charlemagne in the eighth century, and which reached its acme in the ninth. These schools produced two remarkable books of botany in verse, namely, the *Hortulus* of Walafrid Strabo, and the *De Viribus Herbarum* which goes by the name of Macer Floridus. These Lists claim our attention by their nearness of time to our own, and by the intimacy which subsisted between the learned Franks and Saxons, and they are the more useful and interesting for comparison because of the limited number of plants which they enumerate.

Walafrid Strabo selected twenty-three plants as subjects for his poetry, viz.:—

Salvia
Ruta
Abrotanum
Cucurbita
Pepones
Absinthium
Marrubium
Feniculum
Gladiola
Libysticum
Cerefolium
Lilium
Papaver
Sclarea
Mentha
Pulegium
Apium
Betonica
Agrimonia
Ambrosia
Nepeta
Raphanus
Rosa

The plants celebrated in Macer Floridus are seventy-seven, and they have been identified by Choulant, as follows:—

Artemisia; Beifuss; Artemisia vulgaris.
Abrotanum; Stabwurz; Artemisia Abrotanum.
Absinthium; Wermut; Artemisia Absinthium.
Urtica; Neſſel; Urtica pilulifera and dioica.
Allium; Knoblauch; Allium sativum.
Plantago; Wegebreit; Plantago major and lanceolata.
Ruta; Raute; Ruta graveolens.
Apium; Eppich; Apium graveolens.
Althæa; Eibiſch; Althæa officinalis.
Anethum; Dill; Anethum graveolens.

Betonica; Betonie; Betonica officinalis.
Sabina; Sadebaum; Juniperus Sabina.
Porrum; Lauch; Allium Porrum.
Chamomilla; Chamillen; Matricaria Chamomilla.
Nepeta; Katzenminze; Nepeta cataria.
Pulegium; Polei; Mentha Pulegium.
Feniculum; Fenchel; Anethum Feniculum.
Acidula; Hauſlaub and Hauſlauch; Sempervivum and Sedum.
Portulaca; Portulak; Portulaca oleracea.
Lactuca; Lattich; Lactuca sativa.
Rosa; Roſe, Hagebutte; Rosa centifolia.
Lilium; Lilie; Lilium album.
Satureia; Pfefferkraut; Satureia hortensis.
Salvia; Salbei; Salvia officinalis.
Ligusticum; Liebſtöckel; Ligusticum Levisticum.
Obstrutium; Saponaria officinalis? Imperatoria ostrutium?
Cerefolium; Kerbel; Scandix Cerefolium.
Atriplex; Melde; Atriplex ———?
Coriandrum; Koriander; Coriandrum sativum.
Nasturtium; Kerſe; Lepidium sativum.
Eruca; Weiſſer Senf; Brassica Eruca.
Papaver; Mohn; Papaver somniferum.
Cepa; Zwiebel; Allium Cepa.
Buglossa; Ochſen=Zunge; Anchusa italica.

Sinapi; Senf; Sinapis nigra.
Caulis; Kohl; Brassica oleracea.
Pastinaca; Paſternak; Pastinaca sativa.
Origanum; Doſt; Origanum vulgare.
Serpillum; Feldkümmel; Thymus Serpyllum.
Viola; Veilchen; Viola odorata.
Aristolochia; Hohlwurz; Aristolochia longa, etc.
Marrubium; Weiſſer Andorn; Marrubium vulgare.
Iris; Schwertlilie; Iris germanica and florentina.
Enula; Alant; Inula Helenium.
Hyssopus; Yſop; Hyssopus officinalis.
Asarum; Haſelwurz; Asarum europæum.
Mentha; Minze; Mentha (crispa).
Cyperus; Wilder Galgant; Cyperus longus.
Pæonia; Gichtwurz; Pæonia officinalis.
Melissophyllum; Meliſſe; Melissa officinalis.
Senecio; Kreuzwurz; Senecio vulgaris.
Chelidonia; Schöllkraut; Chelidonium majus.
Centaurea; Tauſendgüldenkraut; Erythræa Centaurium.
Colubrina; Natterwurz; Arum ———?
Gaisdo; Waid; Isatis tinctoria.
Elleborus albus; Weiſſe Nieſwurz; Veratrum album.
Elleborus niger; Schwarze Nieſwurz; Helleborus niger.

Verbena; Eiſenhart, Eiſenkraut; Verbena officinalis.
Chamædrys; Gamander; Teucrium chamædrys.
Maurella; Nachtſchatten; Solanum nigrum?
Jusquiamus; Bilſe, Bilſenkraut; Hyoscyamus (niger).
Malva; Pappel, Malve; Malva silvestris *et* rotundifolia.
Lapathum; Grindwurz; Rumex ——— ?
Lolium; Lolch; Lolium temulentum.
Cicuta; Schierling; Conium maculatum.
Piper; Pfeffer; Piper longum *et* nigrum.
Pyrethrum; Bertram; Anthemis Pyrethrum.
Zingiber; Ingwer; Zingiber officinale.
minum; Römiſcher Kümmel; Cuminum Cy-
Cyminum.
Galanga; Galgant; Alpinia Galanga.
Zedoar; Zittwer; Curcuma zedoaria.
Gariofilus; Nägelein, Gewurznelken; Eugenia caryophyllata.
Cinnamum; Zimmt; Laurus Cinnamomum.
Costus; Koſtenwurz; Costus arabicus.
Spica; Spicanarden; Valeriana Jatamansi and celtica.
Thus; Weihrauch; Boswellia thurifera?
Aloë; Aloë; Aloë succotrina.

There was a great decadence in botanical knowledge in England between the eleventh and the sixteenth centuries. Our Lists gives us this impression, which is confirmed from other sources. William Turner was the first original writer in English on Botany; and he complained in 1551 that when he was at Cambridge (he had entered in 1538) he could not get to learn the Greek or the Latin or even the English name for a plant, so great was the ignorance of the time. Being a zealous Reformer he was driven out of England by Gardiner, and spent his time at Cologne and other cities, cultivating the friendship of physicians and botanists, in Germany and Italy. After the death of Henry VIII he returned and became physician to Lord Protector Somerset, and obtained several ecclesiastical preferments, whereof one was the Deanery of Wells. Expatriated again during Mary's time he again sojourned at Cologne, to be restored to his country and his offices under Elizabeth. His book is a famous one, and it opened the new era for botany in England. It is entitled: *A new herball, wherein are con-*

tayned the names of herbes in greeke, latin, english, duch, frenche, and in the potecaries and herbaries latin, with the properties, degrees, and naturall places of the same, gathered and made by William Turner. London 1551, folio. The seconde parte. Collen 1562. The third parte. London 1568. This man above all others represents the Revival of Botany for England, not only as regards knowledge of the ancients, but also as to the commencement of the study of nature. He may be considered as the reviver of that light which in our later Lists seems so near to extinction.

§ 3. THE SIGNIFICATION OF THE OLD NATIVE PLANT-NAMES. TO WHAT EXTENT ARE THEY CAPABLE OF IDENTIFICATION WITH THE PLANTS SIGNIFIED? THREADS OF EVIDENCE AVAILABLE FOR SUCH IDENTIFICATION. SOME EXAMPLES OF VERIFICATION.

Now we come to that part of the subject which will appear to the practical botanist to be the touchstone of the whole enquiry. How far can plants be identified with the old English names in these Lists, and what lines of reasoning are there which may guide us in this direction?

It has been seen above that for long ages the chief task of Botany was the identification of plants with their names. If we held Dioscorides to be the founder of Botany, this was partly because of his Synonyms, which were an apparatus for identification. When Botany severed itself from Medicine and became conscious of a distinct vocation, this arose out of a great and sustained effort after identification. The fame of G. Bauhin is that by shaping forth a System he added new means of identification. The glory of Linnæus is that he organised a System which ensured identification. So that the whole botanical birth-pang from Dioscorides to Linnæus was in its first intention directed to this most necessary of all acquirements, the power of identification.

But there are two sorts of Identification

There is physical and there is literary Identification. Linnæus gave us the former, but not the latter. Linnæus gave botanists the power of identifying plants with the names which he had assigned to them; but, then, his names were only selections out of that old forest of names that had confused the study. Linnæus did not give us the power of saying what previous authors may have meant by each particular name they used. This is a different sort of Identification, it is of a literary and historical kind, and it is with this that our present enquiry is concerned.

The whole study of identifying the plants of the ancients has become a very proverb for uncertainty. After all the efforts of the Commentators from Hermolaus to Matthiolus and from Matthiolus to G. Bauhin, the problem is far from being solved. Sprengel went over the ground again, but his identifications are not held to be final. Sibthorp's splendid work, the *Flora Græca,* long regarded as a standard for the certainty of its identifications, was at length criticised by Fraas in his *Synopsis Floræ*

Classicæ as grounded too often upon spurious evidence of modern Greek names; while both Sibthorp and Fraas are commended by Ernst Meyer but as stepping-stones to the more satisfactory work that may be expected when a traveller equipped equally in botanical science and the knowledge of antiquity shall undertake the task.

When we set about identifying our old vernacular names, we naturally lean in the first instance upon the signification of those Latin names for which the English names are offered as equivalents. But these Latin names themselves are largely identical with the names used by the ancient authors, and these, unless where helped out by collateral aids, are subject to all the uncertainty of which we have just spoken. But while our enquiry is thus often entwined with the question of the Latin names, it has some incidental lights of its own, which we must try to make the best of. The chief of these arises from the continuity of the living tradition.

One thing is obvious. We cannot be more exact than the authors of the Lists were. It is of course possible that native names might sometimes be matched to them in an arbitrary or perfunctory manner, as in a work which few could criticise. If this were largely done, the present study would be altogether futile. But the lacunæ in the first list tend somewhat to quiet any apprehension of this kind, and to indicate that the glossers did not work at random. If on the whole the work is bonâ fide, we must make allowances for certain difficulties inherent in the task. In some cases the plant would not be known in England, either as a native or in the gardens. The name Asparagus, which to Pliny meant the same (at least generically) as it means to us now, becomes in our Lists *wudu cerfille*, Wood-chervil. And Caltha, which in Columella means, according to Dr. Daubeny, Calendula officinalis, a native of Southern Europe, the familar Marigold of old dames' gardens, has in our Lists become Red Clover. We must expect a few make-shift translations of this sort. The study tends to assure us that disturbances of this kind are not by any means so extensive as seriously to injure the authority of these Lists. There is another cause which troubles the enquiry more than this does. I mean a certain levity of transit from plant to plant; which happily is not exhibited everywhere, but there certainly is a large circumambient zone of what may be called volatile names. These flitted from one plant to another, according to some agreement either of look or of quality, by which plants were associated, sometimes fantastically enough. The existence of such a laxity must not however blind us to the proofs of a better knowledge, however partial it may have been. And on the whole the evidences of this better knowledge will be found by tracing back from below, rather than by verifications based upon ancient texts.

The endeavour of this section will be to sift out the certain from the uncertain, and not so much to identify all the names, as to make a study of the methods whereby identification may be approached. If we can discover some evidential tracks which, however severally faint, yet converge upon or point towards particular plants, the clearness thus acquired will not be confined to the number actually identified, but will also afford a measure of probability for less assured verifications.

I. CONTINUITY OF LATIN NAME. The simplest and strongest case is that in which the connection between the Latin name and the plant has been continuous, and where uncertainty is almost excluded. Although this is primarily a certainty not about the vernacular but about the Latin name, yet as a matter of experience, that certainty is largely communicated to the vernacular names of those plants whose relation with their Latin names has never been shaken. Thus *Acer* maple, *Artemisia* mug-wort, *Betulus* birch, *Corylus* hazel, *Fagus* beech, *Fraxinus* ash, *Genista* broom, *Jusquiamus* henbane, *Juglans* walnut, *Lappa* clot-bur, *Malus* apple, *Nasturtium* cress, *Origanum* marjoram, *Plantago* waybred, *Quercus* oak, *Ruscus* knee-holly, *Salix* willow and withy, *Taxus* yew, *Urtica* nettle.

This evidence is confirmed when we find

that the botanical tradition has given the badge *vulgaris* or *officinalis* to the plant The former term imports that the plant had that name by common consent previous to the systematic arrangement, and the latter imports that the plant was known in drug-shops by that name.

2. CONSTANCY OF ASSOCIATION BETWEEN THE ENGLISH AND LATIN NAMES. All the examples of No. 1 apply here, and others may be added:—*Absinthium* wormwood, *Allium* garlic, *Cicuta* hemlock, *Faba* bean, *Fraga* strawberry, *Hedera* ivy, *Juncus* rush, *Marrubium* horehound, *Millefolium* yarrow, *Senecio* groundsel.

3. CONTINUITY OF ENGLISH NAME. In some cases this is so perfect and unbroken that it would be adequate evidence as proof sole. But it is for the most part the same instances upon which this and the foregoing proofs converge, thus:—

Acer, mapulder, maple tree.
Alba spina, hæg þorn, hawthorn.
Betulus, byrc, birch.
Corylus, hæsel, hazel.
Fraga, streowberige, strawberry.

Fraxinus, æsc, ash.
Genista, brom, broom.
Hedera, ifig, ivy.
Malus, apulder, apple tree.
Nasturtium, cærse, cress.
Nigra spina, slag þorn, sloe.
Quercus, âc, oak.
Ruscus, cneow holen, knee-holly.
Salix, wiþig and welig, withy and willow.
Taxus, iw, yew.
Urtica, netile, nettle.

4. CONSISTENT GLOSSING OF SYNONYMS. Where a plant appears in the Lists now under one name now under another, and the identity of the plant under diverse names has been recognised, and one English name has been assigned, this gives us confidence that the glossing was carefully and advisedly done, and increases at once our certainty and our interest. In one List we have *Sempervivum* sinfulle, and in another List *Aizon* sinfulle: *Aizon* being the Greek for *Sempervivum*. In several Lists *Marrubium* is glossed 'hune' and 'harhune,' but in two Lists *Prassion* is glossed by these same English words: now

Prassion is a Theophrastean name which Sprengel identifies with *Marrubium*. This consistency of glossing would tend to remove any doubt that the plants intended were Marrubium vulgare and Sempervivum tectorum.

5. TESTIMONY OF MODERN LANGUAGES. This evidence is of various quality; and accordingly we make three sections here.

§ 1. When we find the Old High German name agree with the Saxon for a given Latin name:—thus, *Millefolium*, S. gearwe, O.H.G. garawa, Germ. Garbe. There is however a weakness in all arguments from the O. H. German names, because we do not know to what extent their lists were founded upon Anglo-Saxon Lists.

§ 2. Italian and French testimony is for the most part a continuation of the Latin tradition. And some of the modern German names are also of this kind. The certainty that *Hibiscus* marsc mealuwe is Althæa officinalis, Marsh Mallow, is heightened by the fact that Lonicer called this plant Ibiſch, and further that the French word Guimauve has been formed by the composition of the two words Hibiscus and Malva, through the intermediate stages of medieval Latin *bismalva* and the old French *vimauve.* The identification of *Morella* with Solanum nigrum, is confirmed by the fact that this plant is called Morella in Italian and Morelle in French.

§ 3. *Like testimony of popular English.* Of the same kind are the cases where the English popular name is a continuation of the Latin tradition:—*Betonica* betony, *Buxus* box, *Camemelon* camomile, *Centaurea* centaury, *Papaver* poppy, *Pirus* pear, *Petroselinum* parsley, *Rosa* rose, *Viola* violet.

6. DESCRIPTIVENESS IN THE NAMES. Thus '*Trifolium* geaces sure' is recognised by the implied description of a plant with a trefoil leaf, a sour taste, and flowering in the season of the cuckoo, as being no other than Oxalis Acetosella, Wood Sorrell.

7. MEDICINAL USES lend confirmation sometimes. Thus, 'mageþe' is Camemelon, Anthemis nobilis, Camomile; but when we meet with such glosses as '*Obtal-*

mon mageðe' and '*Hec embroca* maythe,' we might begin to doubt that 'mageþe' was used too vaguely for identification, until we learn that Anthemis nobilis was a specific for weak eyes; that Obtalmon is just *ὀφθάλμων*, and that *embroca* was *ἐμβρόχη* the embrocation or eye-wash made of Camomile flowers. It is on this ground that I identify '*Aristolochia* smert wyrt' with our wilded A. clematitis. Its use in parturition has procured it the popular name of Birthwort, and Fraas testifies that it is still so used by shepherds in Greece. But this medicinal consideration is also sometimes productive of confusion of the identification, as will be noticed below at the close of this Section.

8. ECONOMIC USES more rarely. In one place we have '*Tilia* lind,' and in another '*Tilia* baste-tre.' The former gloss points to the German Linde, the other to an economic use, now known only to gardeners and packers of goods, but formerly also to the makers of shields for the war, rior. Here we may also place hæg þorn-hawthorn, the thorn that makes hedges.

9. EVIDENCE OF SPECIFIC IDENTITY exists, where in the systematic nomenclature the old name is retained either 1) as Generic, with the badge 'vulgaris' or 'officinalis;' or 2) for the Specific badge, as in Arctium Lappa, Artemisia Absinthium, Sambucus Ebulus, Pirus Malus.

Under one or more of these nine heads the following identifications[1] will I think generally find their place:—

Absynthium (*Obsinthius*) wormod i. weremod iv. wermod v. vi. wormode vii. wormwod viii:—Artemisia Absinthium; Wormwood.

Acer mapulder ii. *Acerbulos* mabuldor iii. mapulle-tre vii:—Acer campestre; Maple.

Acrifolius holen ii. *Acrivolus* iii:—Ilex Aquifolium (=acuifolium); Holly.

Alba spina hæg þorn ii. iii:—Cratægus oxyacantha; Hawthorn; Fr. Aubepine.

Allium garleac ii. iii. garlek vi. garleke viii:—Allium; Garlick.

Alnus alr ii. iii. v:—Alnus glutinosa; Alder, in Hallamshire 'Owler.'

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[1] The Roman numerals refer to the Lists: more exact reference is superseded both here and throughout this Introduction by the Indices.

Althea mersc mealewe iv. ymalue, holihoc vi:—Althæa esp. officinalis; Marsh Mallow. 'The *Hollyhock* of our gardens is an *Althæa* from the Mediterranean region.' Bentham.

Archangelica blinde netle ii. vi. blind netel v:—Lamium album and purpureum; both called Dead Nettle and Archangel.

Aristolochia smert wyrt i. iv:— Aristolochia clematitis; Birthwort.

Artemisia muge wyrt i. mug wyrt ii. iv. v. mug-wrt vi. mugwortt viij. Artemisia vulgaris; Mug-wort.

Betulus byrc ii. *Beta* birce iii:—Betula alba; Birch.

Borago burage vi. borage vii. viii. broges ix:—Borago officinalis; Borage.

Buxus box ii. v:—Buxus sempervirens; Box.

Camameleon mageþe i. *Beneolentem* mageðe iv. *Obtalmon* mageðe iv. *Camomilla* Camemille, maiwe vi. camamelle viii:—Anthemis nobilis; Camomile.

Canis lingua hundes tunge iv. vi:—Cynoglossum officinale; Common Hound's Tongue.

Corilus hæsel ii. v. *Colurnus* hæsl iii. *Abellanæ* hæsel hnutu ii. litel nute vi:—Corylus Avellana; Hazel Nut.

Daucus wealmora, and *Cariota* waldmora ii :— Daucus Carota, Carrot.

Ebulus weal wyrt i. ellen wyrt iv. wal wurt vi. walwortte viii. ix : — Sambucus Ebulus; Dwarf Elder.

Fagus boc ii. bece iii. boc treow v:—Fagus silvatica; Beech.

Feniculum fynel ii. fenol v. fynkylle vii. viii. ffenelle ix :—Feniculum officinale; Fennel.

Filix fearn i. ii. v. brakyn vii :—Pteris aquilina; Brakes, Scotch 'Braken.'

Fraga streowberige i. strea berige ii. streowberge iii. streaw berian wisan v. streberi lef vi. a strebere-wyse viii. Fragaria vesca; Strawberry.

Fraxinus æsc ii. v. hesche-tre vii:—Fraxinus excelsior; Ash.

Gallitricus wæter wyrt i. *Callitriche* wæterwyrt iv:—Callitriche verna; Water Starwort.

Genista brom ii. iii. iv. v. vi :—Genista esp. scoparia; Broom.

Gramen cwice i. ii. iv :—Triticum repens; Couch, Quitch.

Hedera ifig i. iii :—Hedera; Ivy, Epheu.

Hibiscus mersc mealuwe i :—Althæa officinalis; Marsh Mallow.

Juglantis vel nux hnutu ii :—Juglans regia; Walnut.

Juncus risc ii. risce iv. resce v. resche vii :—Juncus esp. conglomeratus, Rush; to which sp. also Rusch pl. Rüsche is chiefly appropriated (Grassmann).

Jusquiamus hennebone vi. hennebane ix :—Hyoscyamus niger; Henbane.

Malus apulder ii. apuldor iii. æpeltre v. apultre vii :—Pirus Malus; Apple tree.

Marrubium vel prassium harhune ii. v. hune iii. horehune vi :—Marrubium vulgare; Horehound.

Millefolium gearwe i. v. gæruwe ii. ȝarow viii :—Achillea Millefolium; Yarrow.

Morella morele, atterloþe vi. morelle ix :—Solanum nigrum; Common Nightshade.

Nasturtium cærse i. tun kerse ii. leac cersan iii. tun cærse iv. water-kyrs vii. welcresse viii :—Nasturtium officinale; Watercress[1].

Nigra spina slag þorn iii :—Prunus communis; Sloe, Blackthorn.

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[1] On this plant the Saxon Apuleius exhibits a studious and interesting departure from the original. The Latin said, 'This plant is not sown but grows of itself in fountains and under walls.' But the Saxon has it thus—'in springs and brooks; also it is written that in some countries it will grow by walls.'—*Leechdoms*, i. 117.

Nimphæa ea docca ii. collon croh iv :—Nymphæa and Nuphar; Water Lily.

Papaver popig iv. v. chesbolle vii. chespolle viii. papy ix :—Papaver Rhæas, and (?) somniferum; Corn Poppy and White Poppy.

Pastinaca siluatica feldmoru i. feldmora ii. moran iv :—Pastinaca sativa; Wild Parsnip.

Pirus pirige ii. iii. v :—Pyrus communis; Pear tree.

Plantago weg brade iv. wægbræde v. weibrode vi. waybred vii. ix :—Plantago; Plantain.

Quercus vel ilex âc ii. v. ake vii :—Quercus robur; Oak.

Radiola eforfearn i. *Filix arboratica* eferfearn ii. *Filix minuta* eofor fearn, *Felicina* id. *Radiolum* id. iv. pollipode, eververn vi :—Polypodium vulgare; Common Polypody.

Rosa rose ii. v. rosa iv :—Rosa esp. canina; Dogrose.

Ruscus cneo holen iii. cneowholen iv: —Ruscus aculeatus; Knee-holly, Butcher's broom; Ital. brusco, Fr. brusc, Germ. Brüsch.

Salix wiþig ii. welig iii. wiðig v. wyllo-tre vii :—The Salices; Withy, Willow, Osier.

Samsuchon ellen i. *Sambucus* ellen iii. ellarne vi. hyllor-tre vii : — Sambucus nigra; Elder.

Sempervivus sinfulle i. iv. *Aizon* sinfulle vi :—Sempervivum tectorum ; Houseleek.

Senecio grundes wylige i. grundeswelge ii. grund swylige iv :—Senecio vulgaris ; Grounsel.

Seno vel tilia lind ii. baste-tre vii :—Tilia Europæa ; Lime tree.

Strumus vel Uva lupina niht scada ii :—Atropa Belladonna ; Deadly Nightshade.

Taxus iw ii. iii. v :—Taxus baccata ; Yew.

Trifolium geaces sure ii. *Accitulium* iaces sure iii :—Oxalis Acetosella ; Wood Sorrel.

Ungio yne leac iii. *Cepe* ennelec ii. *Unio* ynneleac iv. *Sepe* honȝon vii. nonȝone viii :—Allium Cepa ; Onion.

Urtica netele i. netle ii. iv. netel v. nettylle vii :—Urtica urens ; Sting Nettle.

Vinca pervincæ ii. perfince v. perwinke ix :—Vinca ; Periwinkle.

Viscarago mistiltan ii :—Viscum album ; Mistletoe.

Of *Viola* the glosses vary ; and I do not see how the names *ban wyrt*, *simering wyrt*, and *hofe* are to be distinguished. But I apprehend that of these it is *hofe* which is the true native name for the violet, and that this name pointed to the hoof-shape of the leaf, and that this word is preserved in *Ale-hoof*, the old traditional name for Ground Ivy, a name which I would explain as *æl* (*el-*) *hofe* 'another sort of hofe.'

What we seek is a specifical identity. This is the general condition of the enquiry; but there are exceptions. One such exception is *Malva*, which seems to comprise all the ordinary Malvaceæ; Althæa officinalis, if any, being the specific plant. Such comprehensiveness would be the natural result of the community of medicinal properties in these plants. It looks even as if Tussilago had on this ground been blended with Malva. It seems to me that '*Malva erratica* geormen leaf' and '*Malva* geormen letic' both point to Tussilago Petasites with its huge leaves, running growth, and mucillagineous properties. It is some confirmation that Grassmann gives Lettich as a German name for Tussilago. Another exception is *Rosa*. Here we are on firm ground of general identification, but we could not venture to specify. I do not know whether we could even say that R. canina would have been to our people the typical plant, when it is considered that already, in Pliny's time, twelve varieties were cultivated in the gardens of Italy.—Other names which we must regard as generic are Allium, Genista, Juncus, Lamium, Nimphæa, Plantago, Salix, Vinca; all genera of strong family likeness, in which it requires a cultivated eye to distinguish the species.

§ 4. GRAMMATICAL ELEMENTS OF ENGLISH PLANT-NAMES.

It is almost startling to discover that our general terms for plants are hardly ever in native English. It might have been expected that however much in other subjects we borrowed, we should have kept to our mother tongue in speaking of the green things of the earth. There are indeed certain collective terms that represent almost a topographical attachment to the soil, such as Wood, Shaw, Holt, Scrub, Copse, Thicket: these are in our ancestral Gothic. But all our general terms that have any touch of the abstract in them are French or Latin. Thus Plant, Herb, Flower, Vegetable, Fruit, Branch, Horticulture, Botany, are all Romanesque. There are few things that more forcibly illustrate the mixture of our language than this inability to discourse of the vegetable world in terms that are purely English. But our Lists, and especially the oldest of them, carry us back to a time, when the condition of our herbal vocabulary was not indeed free from such elements, but when it was much less mixed than it is now.

Some philological notes will make this old plant-speech more interesting to us. And first of

Letters. Under this head there is only the ȝ that requires notice. This is a post-Saxon character, intermediate between the Saxon g and the modern y; thus gearwe, ȝarow, yarrow.

Pronunciation. The ȝ is to be pronounced as y.

In the Saxon Lists there is no silent e-final. In these *rose* is of two syllables; so is *minte*; and *lilie* is of three. Of the latter fact we are indeed apprised by a collateral form *lilige*. Here the g has only the value of ȝ; performing the office of a semi-consonantal partition between two vocalic sounds. But in the later Lists we have the silent *e*-final. Thus in *buske, brakyne, codde, corne, doke, rose* (p. 63), *wortte.*

Genitives:—*cus* (?), *crawan, cyninges, fugeles, grundes, haran, hrefnes, leon.*

In **-ing**:—*æðelfyrding, hwiting,* simering (?), *smering, tunsing.*

Adjectives:—*brune, collen* haughty, *cwic, greate, hwit, suþe, weal* (*wal*) foreign.

The latter adjective appears in *weal wyrt,* the gloss for Ebulus, the Dwarf Elder, now called Danewort. Here Dane- seems like a translation of *weal.* Strangely *walnot* glosses Avelana instead of Juglans; in Devon the latter is 'French nut.' (I do not include *weal mora* here, as the other form *wald mora* seems preferable.)

Compounds are however by far the most important part of our subject. And here we cannot venture upon any distinction between syntax and composition. It is the after-part that claims our first attention.

-beam meant the living tree, as German baum: ceder- (cedar), ciris- (cherry), cisten- (chesnut), cwic- (quick-beam), ele- (olive-tree), hnut- (nut), laur- (laurel), mor- (mulberry tree), wana beam. In modern English we have the compound *hornbeam*, and more obscurely *whitebeam;* but as a common noun *beam* means only dead timber, lignum, tignum.

-bolle seems to mean ball:—*chesbolle* and *chespolle* (poppy).

-codde, bag:—*pes-codde.*

-corn:—*byb-, gið-, libb-, mold-, sund-.*

-cup:—*Butter-cup, Gold-cup, King-cup.* Dr. Prior takes this *cup* for *cop*, i. e. head, knop. Thus, it would represent the French *bouton*, as in *Bouton d'or.*

-der:—*apulder, mapulder.* An ancient form of the word *tree*, probably one with Greek δρῦς. It seems to be the same word in *elder*, which the Germans call Holunder, and popularly Holder. But -der is strictly the Low Dutch form, for which the High Dutch is *-tera.* It has been questioned whether we should recognise this in -ter of Rüſter, a German name for the Elm. Grassmann's explanation would exclude this. He takes Rüſter to be just the tree good for scaffolding

Gerüſt; but perhaps this opinion may be not quite unbiassed, as it forms part of his advocacy of Ulme as an original German word. This *-der* figures in some of our place-names, as, Appledore, Maple Durham (mapulder ham), Powderham (apulder ham).

hune. It stands alone, as, 'Marrubium *hune*' and also in composition:—*hare hune* (horehound).

-laðe (-læðe):—*attor, sattor* (?). It answers to the Latin termination *-fuga*, as, 'Fenifuca [=venenifuga] Attor-lathe.' Durh.

-leac (-lec):—*crawan, crop, enne, fugeles, gar, hol, hrefnes, hwit, por, yne.*

-leaf:—*appel leaf* (violet).

-loppe:—*cusloppe.*

-moru:—*feld moru* (carrot), *weal moru* (parsnip). The carrot is in German möhre, in O. H. German *moraha*, and Fuchs tells us the druggists called it More. In Russian it is *morkovi*, Lit. *morka, morkva* (Pictet), and Grassmann adds Old Indian *mûla* root, with a diminutive *mûlaka*: so that here we seem to have a very old word for Root, which has become special for the most conspicuous tap-roots. There is Welsh *moron* (pl.) for tap-roots, comprising carrot, parsnip, radish. In Devonshire I remember when *more* (pronounced broadly *mawer*) was the sole word for Root with the labouring class, and perhaps it is so still.

-nep from Latin *napus* in *parsnep*, *turnep*; now generally *parsnip*, *turnip*.

-tân :—*mistil tân*. Signifies twig, rod: the M. G. *-tains* is used of the vine-branch *veina-tains*, as opposed to the vine-tree *veina-triu*. O. H. German *zein*, Icel. *-teinn* in *mistilteinn* (Voluspâ).

-treow, tree :—*cwic*, *fic*, *hwiting*, *magdala*, *persoc*, *pin*, *plum*, *win*, *windel*.

-þorn, thorn :—*hæg þorn*, *þife ðorn* (*þifan ðorn*).

-þrote :—throat.

-þung :—*cluf þung*.

-wilige, willow :—*grundes wilige*, willow of the ground.

wyrt (later **wurt**): M. G. *vaúrts*: O. S. *wurt*: German -wurz. This is the oftenest recurring suffix. In the tenth century it was the most comprehensive term for herb. In Genesis ii. 5 'omnemque herbam regionis' is rendered by Ælfric 'and eall gærs and wyrta ealles eardes.' This *wyrta* is the plural of *wyrt*. So we find in our Lists: '*Herba* gærs *vel* wyrt.' The generality of the word is well indicated in such glossings as '*Herbarium vel viridarium* wyrt tun:' and '*olus* wurtes' (a late plural form). To this general function the Latin word *plant* has succeeded. It is curious to note in the fifteenth century a tautological compound of these two words: '*Hoc olusculum* a wurt-plant.' The elder word seems now lost to us, and one would hardly venture instead of 'Plant Names' to write 'Wort Names.' How great its prevalence once was, may be seen from its numerous combinations:—*adrel-*, *æðelfyrding*, *ban*, *beo*, *biscop*, *blod*, *bran*, *broðer*, *brune*, *calf*, *candel*, *cluf* (*clyf*), *cyninges*, *feld*, *fic*, *glof*, *greate*, *hafoc*, *hals*, *hæl*, *homor*, *hrætel*, *hyl*, *læce*, *lid*, *lið*, *lung*, *mede*, *mug*, *nædder*, *slep*, *simering*, *smering*, *smert*, *spere*, *sprung*, *stic*, *suþe*, *tunsing*, *wai*, *wal*, *wæter*, *weal-*. Modern botanists have revived this termination for the comprehensive designations of the Orders:—*Salicaceæ* Willow-worts, *Urticaceæ* Nettle-worts.

Next, we take the former part of the compound expression, which is in its nature secondary and relative.

apul, **appel**, apple.
attor, poison.
ban, bone.
beo, bee.
biscop, bishop.
blod, blood.

broðer, brother.

calf, calf.

candel, candle. L. candela.

ceder, cedar. L. cedrus.

ciris, cherry. L. cerasus.

ches in *chespolle*, *chesbolle* (poppy) is a fifteenth century form. It would be **cis** or **ceos** in Saxon, from which the derivative *ceosel* = pebble. This word appears in Chesil Bank, the great bank of pebbles by Portland. In O. H. German it is *kis*, *kisil*, and in mod. German Kies, Kieſel. The name *chesbolle*, ball of pebbly seeds, is a graphic designation of the poppy-head.

cisten, chesnut: L. castanea.

cneow, knee.

crop, a head or bunch of flowers.

ele, oil: from L. oleum.

enne, onion: from L. unio.

feld, open country.

fic, fig: L. ficus.

fist; see note on p. 44, l. 20.

gar, spear, spear-head.

geormen, same as *eormen*, an old mythic word, to signify something vast and extraordinary. The g sounds as y.

gið. Perhaps a fragment of Lat. Githago.

glof, glove.

hafoc, hawk.

hals, neck.

hare, hoar, gray: in *hare hune* Horehound.

hart. See **heort.**

hæg, hedge.

hæl, healing.

heort, hart, stag, deer.

hnut, nut.

homor, a kind of bird; as in yellow-hammer.

hrætel, rattle.

hwer, **hwær**, kettle, pot, bowl, ewer.

hyl, hill.

laur, **lauwer**, laurel: L. laurus.

læce, leech, healer.

leac, leek.

lid, **lið**, limb, joint.

lin, flax: L. linum.

lung, lung.

luse, louse.

lyb, purging drug (*Catharticum* lyb corn). Perhaps the same word as the second part of *cusloppe* cowslip. Graff, ii. 77, has 'Chesiluppa coagulum' as if cheese-drug. We have M. Gothic *lubi* drug, in Gal. v. 20 lubjaleisei *φαρμακεία*. See Weigand, v. Lab.

magdala, almond: L. amygdala.

mapul, maple.

mede, meadow.

mersc, marsh.

mistil, sprawler. See Grassmann.

mold ?

mor, mur, mulberry: L. morus.

mug, ? worm, insect, midge. I do not know the word else, but I guess a connection with *midge*. The mugwort was a famous vermifuge: it has a French name, Mort des vers (Fuchs); and dried flower-heads are said to be still sold by herbalists as 'wormseed.' See Treasury of Botany, v. *Artemisia*.

mus, mouse.

nædder, snake.

niht, night.

persoc, peach: L. persicaria.

por, leek: L. porrum.

sæ, sea.

sin, entirely, always, in *sinfulle* always full, *singrene* always green, *sinwealt* completely round, spherical. Two of these are in German, Singrün and Sinwell. We recognise it also in 'sundew,' which meant not Ros solis, but 'ever dewy,' as may be learnt from German Sindau, a name for Drosera and also for Alchemilla. This word, now a prefix only, is probably the positive to the M. Gothic superlative *sinista* eldest, and cognate with Lat. *senex*. See Curtius, *ἕνος*.

slep, sleep.

smert, pain, pangs, travail.

spere, spear.

stan, stone.

stic, piece, joint.

þife, (**þefe**, **þefan**; and Gl. Epinal **theban-**), only with -þorn, for Rhamnus; and it seems to mean 'stinking:' see Leo, *Angelsæchs. Glossar*. The German name for Rhamnus Frangula is Faulborn, because of its nauseous smell.

wald, wold; also Weald in local names.

windel, machine for winding; reel, windlass. Only in *oleaster* windel treow; and the reason of the translation is not obvious. Perhaps the foreign tree had suggested an English Ligustrum, or Euonymus or Rhamnus, trees whose branches are suited for making spinster's yarn-reels. In the Leechdoms there is a grass called *windel streaw*. This I take to be a tall grass whose panicle expands in radiating whorls, like *Poa trivialis*. Such a florescence readily suggests a skeleton winding reel. It is often said that *windel*=basket: but upon what grounds I do not know.

In the relations of simple names like *hune* to compounds like *harhune*, as also in the relations between the parts of the compounds, which is the same relation in another aspect, we perceive something which looks like the modern distinction between genus and species. And this appearance is not altogether a false one. However necessary it may be to distinguish between scientific habits of thought and those which are spontaneous and untrained, we may yet acknowledge some rudimentary elements in common between them. We can plainly enough discern two motives in the old names, one leading to specific the other to generic observation. There was the medicinal motive and there was the contemplation of nature, the former conscious and avowed, the latter implicit and instinctive. In most cases the plant was considered solely for its healing virtues; therefore an affectionate individual acquaintance was sought, while a certain antipathy was excited against plants that resembled but were not the true plant. For this temper of mind the plants in honour had names and were the right ones; any other that looked like them were merely the wrong sort and spurious. This was the prevalent habit; and it promoted towards those plants which were most useful and best known a jealous specific partiality.

But while this occupied the forefront of the herborising mind, there was already in its remoter depths a vague nebulous inceptive process of association as if for Genera to be some future day tested and defined; the hidden embryo beginnings of that framework by which a classificatory science stands upright; as Linnæus afterwards said—Botanica innititur fixis Generibus. This process had its two poles. On the one hand there was the opening human mind with its inward need of system, and on the other hand there was the real and visible though yet untraced system of nature to call it out, and something of this system of nature had already stamped itself dimly on the old nomenclature that had to be translated. Thus a twofold cause conspired to give the English names a specific and a generic element, which must not indeed be made too much of as if it were quite identical with the ripe scientific idea, but which all the same deserves to be acknowledged as being, however rudimentary, yet truly akin to our maturer conceptions.

In the above list I have not included *wormwood*, which is indeed a Compound in its present form, but possibly not so in its Saxon form *wermod*. This word has been very variously explained. Mr. Cockayne has rendered *wermod* as 'ware-moth' in Leechdoms, i. 217. The herb was famous as a remedy against internal worms, and to this our modern form *wormwood* consciously points, as does also the Dutch *wormkruid* = worm-herb. Fuchs gives wehren and Muth as explanatory of the German Wermuth, as if keeping up the spirits. The O. H. G. forms are *wermuota*, *werimuote*, *werimuot*, M. H. G. *wermuote* and *wermuot*. Weigand treats the termination O. H. G. *-uot*, A. S. *-ód*, as derivational, and refers to the root *warm*, as the herb of warming qualities. This is rejected by Grassmann, who however has nothing to offer in its place, but leaves it in uncertainty.

To provide names for the hosts of the vegetable world, so far even as they are named in these our Lists, must have been a slow and gradual work. Names are given to objects when those objects arrest and fix the attention of man ; and he could not notice them all at once, or in a short time.

The first names were as vague as the conception which man had of the characters of the plant-world. If any one wants to form a notion of this vagueness, let him talk of plants with some communicative rustic when he falls in with such on his rambles.

There is a plant now known as Verbena, and this word is connected with a term which was sacred among the ancient Romans, who on certain solemn occasions took tufts of green things and called them *verbenae*, a term which Servius on Virgil explains as derived *ex viriditate*, from their verdure. Professor Max Müller even supposes it possible that this *verbenae* may be of the same root as *brahman*, the mysterious word of the Hindu religion. Here we have a historical example of a name at first vague and hardly defineable, in course of time appropriated to one particular plant.

The English *holly* is in these Lists called *holen.* The O. H. G. form is *hulis,* which has passed into French and has become *houx.* In Chaucer the holly is called *hulfeere.* From these forms we collect a root *hol.* Grassmann suggests that this is of one root with *hol-t,* German Holz wood, and that the idea is firmness, stiffness, tenacity, which is expressed in the verb to *hold.*

The general result of a philological study of plant-names is, that they are very ancient, and that there has been a vast amount of ramification from a very small number of germs; and that in this field we have a remarkable exhibition of that faculty of differentiation which has been one of the most prolific sources of the copiousness of Language.

Some A. S. Names for Parts of Plants, which are mostly common to many Plants.

æcern, acorn, *glans.*

berge, berry: *uva* winberge, *fraga* streow berige, blace berian blackberries, hynd berige? raspberries.

bergan, berries, *bacce.*

berigen, clusters, corimbi.

blostm, blossom, *flos*; þistles blostm *pappus.*

blæ̂d, fruit.

boh, bough, *ramus.*

boga, bough, *ramus.*

clyster, **geclystre**, cluster, *botrus.*

codde, pod, *siliqua.*

corn, corn, grain, *granum.*

crop, a bunch, head of flowers, *corymbus*: ifigcrop, hramsan crop.

cyrnel, kernel, *granum.*

gyrd, rod, *virga.*

healm, reed; called 'helm' in Somersetshire; *culmus.*

heope, hip, *butunus.*

hnutu, nut, *nux.*

holt, now only in Local Names. *Nemus vel saltus.*

hôs, bunch, *botrus.* A very interesting word. Used in the Beowulf of a bevy of ladies, attendant on the queen. It is the MGothic *hansa* a band, company, society; a word memorable in history through the Hanseatic League.

hreod, reed.

læl, (?) *vimen.* Perhaps a confusion between *vimen* and *vibex.*

leaf, leaf, *folium.*

rind, rind, *cortex*.
sæd, seed, *semen* : lin sæd linseed.
slan, sloes, *moros*.
spæc, stick, *framen*.
sprauta, sprout, *sirculus* vel *virgultum* 18, *stirps* 20.
stela, stem, *cauliculus*: German Stiel.
telgra, scrub, *virgultum*.
twig, twig, *ramus*.
þorn, thorn, *spina*.
wæstm, fruit, *fructus*.
wyrtruma, root, *radix*.

§ 5. ON THE NEGLECT OF THE VERNACULAR NAMES. CONCLUSION.

The native names have a charm which it is easier to feel than to describe or account for. It is like the charm which wild flowers have, as against the flowers of horticulture. It is their wildness, their homeliness, their artless simplicity. But this, in the case of the names, is not all. It is, further, that they are associated, as only vernacular words can be associated, with some of our simplest and earliest pleasures. These vernacular names recall inestimable memories; the Latin name may recall the plant, but not its dearest associations. But, on the other hand, the sphere of these homely native names is very narrowly limited: the number of names that can be used with a certainty of being understood, is astonishingly few. Is it not a thing to be desired, that the use of them could be extended and with them (perhaps) the taste of pure and natural pleasures?

Relatively to the organised nomenclature, the vernacular names hold a place of acknowledged inferiority. The cause of this is not far to seek:—they have had less thought bestowed upon them.

All language is but voice charged with thought: that which has had little and careless thought given to it will be lax and inexact; in proportion to the expense of thought with which it has been purchased will be the precision of its usage. This statement admits of easy and familiar illustration. The area of a language is of very unequal quality, it presents a diversity of surface varying in proportion to the amount of thought that has been concentrated upon each part. If we take the commonest nouns which are continually in use and ever in presence of their objects:—these have a signification which is almost immoveable. Some such are:—*ash, bridge, child, death, eye, fire, God, house, ice, king, life, man, need, oak, path, rain, snow, tree, weather*. All these were to our ancestors before the national parting just what they are to us now, and they continue to be the same to our outgone colonists. But these form as it were an inner circle which hugs the axle-tree of motion. A little wide of these we come upon words hardly less familiar but yet more susceptible of sense-change. Thus, *beam* is to us dead timber, while Baum is the living tree. This change took place long after we were in the island, as our lists abundantly testify. Now *timber* means material of wood; in Saxon it meant material generally; in German the same word Zimmer means a chamber. In England *farmer* means an occupier, in America it means a hired labourer. The adjective *foul* means in English unclean or unfair;

in German it means generally lazy, inactive, and in some cases stinking (p. xc); in older English, as in Chaucer and Shakspere, it meant plain, ugly, and this sense lives provincially in Shropshire and perhaps other districts. The number of words in a language which are so firmly anchored to their signification that a shock will not dislocate them, is a very limited number, and it consists only of those which are in habitual use in relation to definite thoughts or objects. In the state of nature, constancy of usage is secured to words only through the vigilance of a continuous exercise. The names of plants if left to chance are not so constantly used as to fulfil this condition. This explains why the vocabulary of plant-names, in its native condition, contains little that is quite definite and stable. That list which *is* definite did not grow by nature but has been formed by human industry. A precise and exact list was wanted for the advancement of knowledge, and it has been formed by a huge combination of laborious thought which has taken long ages to reach its result. The organised vocabulary is a work of art in aid of science, as truly as a telescope or a microscope is. It extends the reach of man's powers beyond their natural compass. No such labour has been devoted to the vernacular names; nay, the very attention given to a central list has drawn off from their share and tended to depress them. The central list has been nourished at their expense. As the immemorial oak attains its gigantic size not without sacrifice of the humbler undergrowth, so the universal plant-list has taken tribute and toll from native lists and thereby suppressed their vigour.

And besides these there is yet a third manner in which the native plant-lists have been deteriorated by the growth of a central nomenclature. The above causes were in the nature of things inevitable, and therefore the more to be acquiesced in; this one seems less so, and therefore is the more tantalising. I speak of the gratuitous rejection of good native names in favour of some Latin name, through mere contempt for homely things and affectation of novelty. Our ancestors carelessly lost many good native names by preferring Latin ones in their places. It is not to be supposed that all the Latin which is found in the Saxon plant-list was introduced into places previously vacant. As well might we reason that all the Latin and Greek words that have been adopted into English within the last three hundred years were so adopted because the language had previously no equivalents for them. We know well, that in a very great number of instances there was as good a word in full currency before, often even a better word;—and that no inference at all can be drawn from the avidity of receiving foreign words as to the previous needs of the language which has displayed such avidity. The adoption of classical words was in deference to the prestige of the classical languages at first, then it became a piece of scholastic pedantry, which spreading ever wider and wider became at length a fashion because it was a flag of social pretension. And now that the movement has reached the outskirts of the community and we can observe it as something apart from ourselves, we see that they who have just learnt to read and write prefer to say 'commence' rather than the homely native word 'begin:' while such as aspire to pen a paragraph, enjoy the savour of 'eliminate' and scorn to speak as their fathers spoke, who said, to cast out or get rid of.

I have no doubt that the same thing in smaller scale happened before, and that among the literate Anglo-Saxons there was a veneration for the Latin language which operated in the seventh and eighth centuries just as the same sentiment operated afterwards in the seventeenth and eighteenth.

But to produce an example. It would indeed be a very strange thing, if it were credible, that our ancestors borrowed the word Rose from the Latin merely because they had beforetime no word of like signification. We know well that they had the plant, in many lovely varieties, flowering profusely before their eyes all the livelong summer in every copse and brake and patch of woodland scrub. Were they so stolid and insensible that they could live without a name for that flower by which in modern times, so far as written experience reaches back, the veriest clowns have been warmed to enthusiasm and have had a generous admiration kindled in their breasts ? Every one who has tasted the quality of Saxon poetry, will almost postulate that the Saxon race must have had a name for the rose, long before they colonised this island home.

And we are not without relics of such a word. That word *hip* which now signifies the bright fruit of the briar once signified the plant and the flower. The A. Saxon is *heope*, the O. Saxon *hiopa,* O.H.D. *hiufa* and *hiufo,* German Hiefe. In Cumberland the fruit is called *Choops* and the briar is the *Choop-tree*[1]. And whereas *heop bremel* is given for ***Rubus,*** it must be remembered that Rubus then stood both for Rosa and Rubus, and that 'bramble' was equally neutral, and that the *heop* in *heop bremel* determines it to the meaning of rose-briar. Thus Chaucer in The Rime of Sire Thopas:—

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[1] Dickinson, *Dialect of Cumberland*, pp. xxi and 17.

> And swete as is the bramble flour,
> That bereth the red hepe.

In our Lists *heope* translates *butunus*, and this requires a word of explanation. This *butunus* is not in the Herbals, nor in Du Cange; it is the French *bouton* (modern English *button*), which was used for a rosebud, and which is Englished *bothum* by Chaucer in the Romaunt of the Rose.

But after all, wrecked as our plant-names are, they present to the philologer a field of fascinating interest, and perhaps something may be done by diligent comparison of dialects to restore in some measure the ancestral catalogue. How much help towards such a work the ancient German lists may be able to contribute, is doubtful until they have been more strictly examined. The few old German lists I have met with give me the idea of thinly-disguised imitations of Anglo-Saxon names. The following are culled from among some lists in Graff, *Diutiska*, iii. 154:—

Nomina lignorum.

Fusarius	spindelboum.
Abies	tanne.
Platanus	achorn.
Quercus	uich.
Fraxinus	asche.
Tilia	linde.
Fagus	poche.
Corilus	hasel.
Ornus	limboum.
Amigdala	mandelboum.
Terebinthus	lerchboum.
Tremulus	aspe.
Tribulus	hiephalter.
Spina	dorn.
Taxus	iwe.
Alnus	erle.
Riscus	holer.
Vimina	salhe.
Salices	widen.
Isca	mistel.

Nomina herbarum.

Anetum	tille.
Papaver	mage.
Serpillum	quendel.
Arnoglossa	wegerich.

Lappa	chlette.
Canniva	hanph.
Nasturcium	chresse.
Faba	bone.
Pisa	arweiz.
Beta	malta.
Humulus	hophe.
Artemisia	biboz.
Millefolium	garwe.
Eliotropium	ringel.
Cortex	rinde.
Suber	bast.
Resina	harz.
Sambucus	holr.
Urtica	nesċele.
Absinthium	wermut.
Malus	apholter.
Malum	aphel.
Pirus	pirboum.
Pirum	pire.

Some few of these are distinct, but most of them are suspiciously like Anglo-Saxon. We know that the Franks learnt their Christianity largely from Anglo-Saxon missionaries:—did they also receive their literary assistance in the formation of a national Herbal? When we meet with such glosses as *Meghede* for Camomile, and *wermut* for A. S. wermod, this doubt is apt to rise. The historical relation of the old German lists to the Anglo-Saxon must be ascertained, before we can rightly appreciate their evidence. And it applies not only to the Old German, but also to old Danish. There is a famous old Danish Herbal of the twelfth century called Hendrik Harpestreng's Lægebok. This book was based upon Frankish sources, especially the versified treatise of Macer Floridus. When in Harpestreng we find the chervil (A. S. cyrfel) written *kyruael;* or when we find incense (A. S. recels) in the form of *rokelso* and *rekaelse;* these certainly look rather like Anglo-Saxon words on their travels. So that for the Scandian no less than for the Teutonic authorities we want to form some definite opinion of the effect of our missionaries on the Herbals of those among whom they sojourned.

Fuchs gives the Nightshade the German name of Nachtſchatt or Nachtſchatten: and Graff has a *nahtscato:* are these independent cognates to ours, or borrowed from them?

Grassmann (p. 133) considers the German Muggert for Artemisia vulgaris, to be borrowed from the English *mugwort*, but he does not intimate to what historical epoch he would refer the transaction.

In conclusion, I would observe that there is an interesting practical question arising out of this study of vernacular plant-names. It is this: Are not these names deserving of a systematic arrangement? Do they not offer the materials for an English botany, a system in which the names should be English instead of Latin and Greek? And would not a book of English botany with English names do much to promote the general study of this delightful science, and afford to many who could not otherwise find it, an entrance and introduction to scientific ideas? For Botany has this great practical advantage over all other sciences as a means of universal culture, that the materials of it are the most generally accessible of any scientific materials in the world. Within the ordinary walking circuit of every habitation, unless it be in the heart of a great city, are to be found data for the whole study of Botany.

Of what other science can this be said? Of geology indeed the material may seem equally common, but in fact it demands so large a range of country that a student can hardly get round his subject without travel. Botany alone is adequately supplied by the gifts of Nature within walking distance. What is needed is that its terminology should be popularised. This has been attempted with great energy by Grassmann for Germany in his Deutſche Pflanzennamen, Stettin 1870: and when Professor Max Müller put that book into my hands he added a new zest to the present study. The condition of the German language in respect to habits of compound-making is indeed peculiarly favourable to the formation of a popular nomenclature, yet we share this advantage with German: in a diminished measure it is true, but the faculty is capable of enlargement. I do not however assume that an English nomenclature ought to be founded upon Compounds, as Grassmann has founded his, and as the German language so readily favours :—I think it probable that the flat substantival syntax which is almost as prominent a feature of English as Compounding is of German, would prove to be our natural and not less serviceable instrument.

Historically almost the first of sciences, Botany is naturally and eductionally first in order to the enquiring mind. Its objects are near our homes, awakening to our minds, and inviting to our touch. Botany is adapted to be the universal preparatory science, the science to infuse the scientific sense. Why should we allow a pile of heterogeneous names, however admirably drilled and however necessary for world-intercourse of botanists, to stand as a barrier between our people and the fairest gate of knowledge ? These strange names are all but barren of interest in themselves ; what interest they possess springs wholly out of the objects they represent ; the objects and their mutual relations might be learnt quite as effectually through congenial names, if only one thousandth part of the labour that has been expended on those were bestowed on these.

I

LIBER MEDICINALIS,

A Translation of Apuleius Medaurensis De Virtutibus Herbarum. The following list of Names is from the headings of the chapters. The Greek names are of Junius's annotation.

WANLEY, p. 72.

Nomen herbe *Betonica*. ꝥ is Biscopwyrt.

ἀρνόγλωσσος.	*Arniglosa*. ꝥ is Wegbræde.
πεντάφυλλον.	*Pentafilon*. ꝥ is Fifleafe.
	Uermenaca. ꝥ is Æscþrotu.
	Sinphoniaca. ꝥ is Hænne belle.
	Uiperina. ꝥ is Nædderwyrt.
	Ueneria. ꝥ is Beo wyrt.
	Pes Leonis. ꝥ is Leon fot.
	Scelerata. ꝥ is Cluf þung.
	Batracion. ꝥ is Cluf wyrt.

	Artemesia. ꝥ is Muge wyrt.
	Artemesia tagantes. ꝥ is oþres cynnes Mucg wyrt.
ἀρτεμισία λεπτόφυλλος.	*Artemesia lepefilios.* ꝥ is þriddan cynnes Mucg wyrt.
	Lapatium. ꝥ is Docce.
δρακοντία.	*Dracontea.* ꝥ is Dracentse.
σατύριον.	*Satyrion.* ꝥ is Hrefnes leac.
γεντιανή.	*Gentiana.* ꝥ is Feld-wyrt.
	Orbicularis. ꝥ is Slite.
	Proserpinaca. ꝥ is unfortredde.
ἀριστολοχία.	*Aristolochia.* ꝥ is Smert wyrt.
	Nasturcium. ꝥ is Cærse.
ἱερόβολβος.	*Hieribulbum.* ꝥ is Greate wyrt.
	Apollinaris. ꝥ is glof wyrt.
χαμαίμελον.	*Camemeleon.* ꝥ is Mageþe.
χαμαίδρυς.	*Chamedris.* ꝥ is Heort læfre.

	Chameælete. ꝥ is Wulfes camb.
χαμαιπίτυς.	*Chamepithys.* ꝥ is Nepte.
χαμαιδάφνη.	*Chamedafne.* ꝥ is Hrefnes fot.
	Ostriago. ꝥ is Lið wyrt.
	Bryttannica. ꝥ is Hæwen nydele.
	Lactuca siluatica. ꝥ is wudu lectric.
	Argimonia. ꝥ is Garclife.
	Astula regia. ꝥ is wudu rofe.
	Lapatium. ꝥ is wudu docce.
	Centauria maior. ꝥ is Curmelle seo mare.
	Centauria minor. ꝥ is Curmelle seo læsse.
	Personacia. ꝥ is Bete.
	Fraga. ꝥ is Streowberige.
ἰβίσκος.	*Hibiscus.* ꝥ is Mersc mealue.
ἱππουρίς.	*Ippirus.* ꝥ is Æquiseta.
	Malua erratica. ꝥ is Hoc leaf.

βούγλωσσον.	*Buglossa.* ꝥ is Hundes tunge.
	Bulbi scillitica. ꝥ is Glædene.
	Cotiledon. ꝥ is Umbiculus ueneris.
	Galli crus. ꝥ is Sattor laðe.
πράσιον.	*Prassion.* ꝥ is Hare hune.
ξίφιον.	*Xifion.* ꝥ is Foxes fot.
καλλίτριχον.	*Gallitricus.* ꝥ is Wæter wyrt.
	Temolus. ꝥ is Singrene.
ἡλιοτρόπιον.	*Æliotrophus.* ꝥ is Sigel hweorfa.
	Gryas. ꝥ is Mædere.
πολύτριχον.	*Pollitricus.* ꝥ is Humele.
μαλάχη ἀγρία.	*Malochinagria.* ꝥ is Wudu rofe.
μήκων ῥοιάς.	*Metoria.* ꝥ is Hwit popig.
οἰνάνθη.	*Oenantes.*
	Narcisus. ꝥ is Hals wyrt.
σπλήνιον.	*Splenion.* ꝥ is Brune wyrt.
πόλιον.	*Polion.*
	Uictoriola. ꝥ is cneow holen.
	Confirma. ꝥ is Galluc.

	Asterion.
	Leporis pes. ꝥ is Haranhig.
δίκταμνος.	*Dictamnus.*
	Solago maior. ꝥ is Helioscorpion.
	Solago minor. ꝥ is Heliotropion.
παιωνία.	*Peonia.*
περιστερέων.	*Peristereon.* ꝥ is Berbena.
βρυωνία.	*Brionia.* ꝥ is Humele.
νυμφαία.	*Nimfete.*
	Crision. ꝥ is Clæfre.
ἰσάτις.	*Isatis.*
σκόρδιον.	*Scordea.*
	Uerbascus. ꝥ is feld wyrt.
ἡράκλεια.	*Heraclea.*
χελιδόνιον.	*Cælidonia.* ꝥ is Cylethenie.
	Solata. ꝥ is Solasece.
	Senecio. ꝥ is Grundeswylige.
	Filix. ꝥ is Fearn.
	Gramen. ꝥ is cwice.
	Gladiolum. ꝥ is Glædene.
	Ros marinum. ꝥ is Boþen.
	Pastinaca siluatica. ꝥ is Feldmoru.

	Perdicalis. ꝥ is Dolhrune.
	Mercurialis. ꝥ is Cedelc.
	Radiola. ꝥ is Efor fearn.
	Sparag arestis. ꝥ is Wudu cerfille.
	Sabina. ꝥ is Sauine.
	Canis caput. ꝥ is Hundes heafod.
	Erusti. ꝥ is Bremel.
	Mille folium. ꝥ is Gearwe.
	Ruta. ꝥ is Rude.
	Mentastrus.
	Ebulus. ꝥ is Weal wyrt.
	Pollegion. ꝥ is Dweorge dwosle.
	Nepitamon. ꝥ is Nepte.
πευκέδανος.	*Peucena.* ꝥ is Cammoc.
	Hinnula Campana. ꝥ is Spere wyrt.
κυνόγλωσσος.	*Cynoglossa.* ꝥ is Ribbe.
	Hedera nigra. ꝥ is Eorð ifig.
ἕρπυλλον.	*Serpillus.* ꝥ is Organe.
ἀψίνθιον.	*Obsinthius.* ꝥ is Wormod.
	Saluia.
κορίαννον.	*Coliandra.* ꝥ is Cellendre.
	Porclaca.

χαιρέφυλλον.	*Cerefolia.* ꝥ is Ceruille.
σισύμβριον.	*Sisimbrius.* ꝥ is Brocmynte.
	Olisatra.
	Lilium. ꝥ is Lilie.
τιθύμαλλος.	*Tytymallus calatites.* ꝥ is Lacterida.
	Carduus siluaticus. ꝥ is Wudu thistel.
	Lupinum montanum.
	Lactyrida. ꝥ is Gið corn.
	Lactuca leporina. ꝥ is lactuca.
	Cucumeris siluatica. ꝥ is Hwer hwette.
	Cannaue siluatica. ꝥ is Hænep.
	Ruta montana. þ is Rude.
ἑπτάφυλλον.	*Eptafilon.* ꝥ is Seofan leafe.
ὤκιμον.	*Ocimus.* ꝥ is Mistel.
	Apium. ꝥ is Merce.
	Hedera crysocantes. ꝥ is Ifig.
μίνθη.	*Menta.* ꝥ is Minte.
ἄνηθον.	*Anetum.* ꝥ is Dyle.
ὀρίγανος.	*Origanum.* ꝥ is Organe.

	Semper uiuus. ꝥ is Sinfulle.
	Fenuculus. ꝥ is Finul.
ἐρίφιον.	*Erifion.* ꝥ is Lid wyrt.
	Sinfitus albus. ꝥ is Hals wyrt.
πετροσέλινον.	*Petroselinum.* ꝥ is Petersilie.
	Brassica siluatica. ꝥ is Caul.
	Basilisca. ꝥ is Nædder wyrt.
μανδραγόρας.	*Mandragora.*
λυχνὶς στεφανωματική.	*Lychanis stephanice.* ꝥ is Læce wyrt.
	Action.
ἀβρότονον.	*Abrotanus.*
σίον.	*Sion.* ꝥ is laber.
ἡλιοτρόπιον.	*Eliotropus.* ꝥ is Sigilhweorfa.
	Spreritis.
	Aizor minor.
	Elleborum album. ꝥ is Tunsing wyrt.
	Buoptalmon.

Tribulus. ꝥ is Gorst.
Onizæ.
Tricnos manicos. ꝥ is Foxes glofa.
Glicirida.
Strutium.
Aizon.
Samsuchon. ꝥ is Ellen.
Hipericon. ꝥ is Corion.
Acantaleuce.
Acanton. ꝥ is Beo wyrt.
Quiminon. ꝥ is Cymen.
Camelleon alba. ꝥ is Wulfes tæsel.
Scolumbos.
Iris Ilirica.
Elleborum album.
Delfimon.
Æcios.
Centimorbia.
Scordios.
Ami sive *Miluium.*
Viola. ꝥ is Banwyrt.
Viola purpurea.
Zamalentiton.
ἄγχουσα. *Ancusa.*
Spillios.

κυνόσβατος.	*Cynosbatus.*
ἀγλαοφῶτις.	*Aglaofotis.*
κάππαρις.	*Capparis.* ꝥ is Wudubend.
ἠρύγιον.	*Eringius.*
φιλάνθρωπος.	*Philantropos.* ꝥ is Manlufigende.
	Achillea.
	Ricinus.
	Polloten. ꝥ is Porrum nigrum.
	Urtica. ꝥ is Netele.
	Priapisci. ꝥ is Uica per uica[1].
λιθόσπερμον.	*Litospermon.*
σταφὶς ἀγρία.	*Stauis agria.*
γοργόνιον.	*Gorgonion.*
	Milotis.
	Bulbus.
κολόκυνθις ἀγρία.	*Colocynthis agria.* ꝥ is Cucurbita & Frigillam.

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[1] Probably for 'vinca pervinca,' i.e. our periwinkle.

II

From Ælfric's Vocabulary: of the Tenth Century.

WRIGHT, p. 30.

NOMINA HERBARUM.

Apiago, beo-wyrt.
Lilium, lilie.
Fasida, leomue.
Colochintida, wylde cyrfet.
Rosa, rose.
Brionia, vel ampelos leuce, g., hwit wilde wingeard.
Labrusca, wingerd.
Brabasca, vel amplos male, blac wingeard.
Botanicum, vel viridarium, wyrt-tun.
Cucumerarium, wyrt-tun.
Caluna, mægþa.
Feniculum, fynel.
Nepita, næpte.
Adriatica, vel malum terræ, galluc.
Costus, cost.
Trifolium, geaces-sure, *vel* þri-lefe.

Vaccinium, bran-wyrt.
Abrotonum, suþerne-wude.
Lubestica, lufestice.
Volvi, sinwealte swammas.
Sinpatus, cneowhole.
Solsequium vel heliotropium, solsece *vel* sigel-hwerfe.
Astula regia, wuderofe.
Millefolium, *vel myrifilon*, *g*. *vel centifolia*, gæruwe.
Tanaceta, helde.
Samum, hyl-wurt.
Herba, gærs, *vel* wyrt.
Butunus, heope.
Apium, merce.
Venenifuga, atterlaðe.
Febrefugia, *vel febrifuga*, fefer-fuge.
Ruta, rude.
Blitum, *vel lappa*, clate, *vel* clyf-wyrt.
Simphoniaca, henne-belle.
Gersussa, biscop-wyrt.
Ramusium, ramesan.
Dilla, *vel acrocorium*, docce.
Anetum, dile.
Cucumer, hwerhwette.
Anadonia, feldwyrd.
Gladiolum, glædene.

Cinoglossa, vel plantago, vel lapatium, wegbræde.
Artemisia, vel matrum herba, mug-wyrt.
Annuosa, æscþrotu.
Amorfolia, clate.
Cepe, ennelec.
Saxifraga, sund-corn.
Philantropium, lawra, clate.
Auris leporis, hals-wyrt.
Ebulum, wal-wyrt.
Allium, garleac.
Herba munda, gið corn.
Poletis, hwit-leac.
Malletina, mede-wyrt.
Porrus, por-leac.
Cameleon, g., wulfes camb.
Cynocephaleon, heort-clæfre.
Electrum, elehtre.
Ficus, fic-wyrt.
Papaver, popig.
Saliunca, wilde-popig.
Apiaster, wude-merce.
Petrosilion, stan-merce.
Menta, minte.
Alumen, vel stiptura, efne.
Viola, hofe.

Gerobotana, vel verbena, vel sagmen, biscop-wyrtil.
Calta, vel trifillon, clæfre.
Crispa, victoriola, smering-wyrt.
Centauria, eorð-gealle.
Strumus, vel uva lupina, niht-scada.
Salvia, fen-fearn.
Colocasia, harewinta.
Filix, fearn.
Herba putida, mægða.
Cresco, kerse.
Vermiculi, mæddre.
Filix arboratica, eferfearn.
Sintea, vel senecion, grundeswelge.
Nap silvatica, spere-wyrt, *vel* wilde næp.
Carex, vel sabium, vel lisca secg.
Rubia, mæddre.
Juncus, risc.
Scirpus, æ-risc.
Bremium, earic.
Ulva, græde.
Gramen, cwice.
Alga, sæ-waur.
Consolda, dægesege.
Raphanum, vel radix, rædic.
Tursus, cimia, crop.

Centaurea major, curmelle.
Brittannica, cusloppe.
Malva, malwe, *vel* geormen-letic.
Pastinaca, feldmora.
Daucus, wealmora.
Napus, næp.
Citocacia, giþ-corn.
Cariota, waldmora.
Sinapis, senep.
Cucurbita, cyrfæt.
Papirus, duðhamor.
Nasturtium, tun-kerse.
Rapa, næp.
Fungus, *vel tuber*, mette-swam.
Carduus, þistel.
Coliandrum, celendre.
Cerefolium, cærfille.
Elleborum, *vel veratrum*, wode-þistel.
Cicuta, hemlic.
Aconita, þung.
Betonica, seo læssa biscop[-wyrt].
Urtica, netle.
Archangelica, blinde netle.
Sisimbrium, balsminte.
Calamus, *vel canna*, *vel harundo*, reod.
Quinquefolium, *pentufillon*, fif-leafe.
Vinca, pervincæ.

Viscarago, mistiltan.
Marrubium, *vel prassium*, harhune.
Canicula, argentilla.
Fraga, strea-berige.
Framen, streaberie-wisan.
Nimphea, ea-docca.
Eruca, calf-wyrt.
Caballopodia, *vel ungula caballi*, colt-græig.
Ciminum, cymen.
Agrimonia, stic-wyrt.
Modera, cicena-mete.
Helena, hors-helene.
Diptamnus, *vel bibulcos*, wilde næp.
Sandix, wad.
Fucus, waad.
Tinctura, teging.
Arboracia, *vel lapsana*, cal.
Alfa, æðelfyrding-wyrt.
Origanum, warmelle.
Altea, *vel eviscus*, seo-mint.
Cardamon, cærse.
Pionia, pionia.
Mandragora, eorð-æppel.
Oxylapation, *g.*, anes cynnes clate.
Brionia, wild cyrfet, *vel* hwit wingeard.
Satirion, suðerige.

Pollegia, hyl-wyrt.
Hermodactyla, crawan-leac.
Centaurea minor, ban-wyrt.
Hedera nigra, wudebinde.
Pappus, þistles blostm.
Sarrabum, wild lactuce.
Fromos, vel lucernaris, vel insana, vel lucubros, candel-wyrt.

NOMINA ARBORUM.

Arbor, treow.
Quercus, vel ilex, ac.
Robur, iung ac.
Quernum, ac-leac.
Corilus, hæsel.
Saginus, hwit hæsel.
Juglantis, vel nux, hnutu.
Fraxinus, æsc.
Æsculus, boc.
Fagus, boc.
Faginus, becen.
Suberies, mæsten-triow.
Nemus, uel lucus, bearu.
Saltus, holt.
Spartus, þyfel.
Arbustum, iung treow.
Truncus, stoc.

Stipes, stofn.
Sirculus, *vel virgultum*, sprauta.
Daphnis, *vel laurus*, laur-beam.
Seno, *vel tilia*, lind.
Malus, apulder.
Malus matranus, surmelst apulder.
Malomellus, swite apulder.
Mespila, open-ærs.
Pirus, pirige.
Persicarius, persoc-treow.
Cariscus, cwic-beam.
Pinus, pin-treow.
Prunus, plum-treow.
Ficus, fic-beam.
Cerasus, cyrs-treow.
Cornus, corn-treow.
Carica, fic-appel.
Morus, *vel rubus*, mor-beam.
Palma, palm-twig, *vel* palm.
Abies, *vel gallica*, gyr-treow.
Ulmus, ulm-treow.
Genista, brom.
Taxus, iw.
Acer, mapulder; *acernum*, mapuldern.
Populus, byrc.
Marica, *vel brogus*, hæð.
Alnus, alr.
Castanea, cystel, *vel* cyst-beam.

Glans, æcern.
Granum, cyrnel.
Corimbi, berigen.
Flos, blostm.
Cauliculus, stela.
Radix, wyrtruma.
Vimen, læl.
Viticella, wiðwinde.
Pirorium, læfer-bed.
Pirus, *gladiolus*, læfer.
Ramus, boga.
Olea, *oliva*, ele-beam.
Âmurca, eles drosna.
Oleaster, unwæstmbære ele-beam.
Betulus, byrc.
Betulentum, byrc-holt.
Rubus, heop-brymel.
Acrifolius, holen.
Gignalia, hagan.
Variculus, hwiting-treów.
Cresis, cwic-treow.
Sicomorus, *vel celsa*, æps.
Pruniculus, plum-sla.
Flavi, *vel mori*, blace-berian.
Ligustrum, hunisuge.
Bacido, *botrus*, clyster.
Accidinetum, gost.

Coquimella, vel prunus, vel nixa, plum-treow.
Amigdala, vel nutida, magdala-treow.
Nux, vel nucarius, hnut-beam.
Buxus, box.
Ornus, eow.
Cedrus, ceder-beam.
Cedria, hissæp.
Abellanæ, hæsl, *vel* hæsel-hnutu.
Sentes, þornas; *senticosus*, þorniht.
Frutex, þyfel.
Ramnus, þife-þorn.
Spina, þorn.
Tribulus, þorn.
Alba spina, hæg-þorn.
Spina, vel sentrix, þyfel.
Vepres, bremlas.
Mastix, vel resina, cuter.
Carpo balsami, balsames blæd.
Opobalsamum, balsames tear.
Vitis, win-treow.
Salix, wiþig.
Mirica, hæþ.
Silva, wudu; *calones*, wudieras.
Lignum, ahæawan treow.
Stirps, styb, *vel* sprauta.
Glans, glandis, pic-bred.
Amenus locus, luffendlic stede.

III

From a Vocabulary of the Tenth or Eleventh Century.

WRIGHT, p. 285.

INCIPIT DE LIGNIS.

Fagus, bece.
Populus, birce.
Æsculus, boc.
Abellanus, *vel colurnus*, hæsl.
Avilina, hnutu.
Nuclium, cyrnel.
Butrus, hos.
Robor, ac.
Glandix, æceren.
Albaspina, hæg-þorn.
Quisquilia, hagan.
Nigraspina, slag-þorn.
Moros, slan.
Fraxinus, æsc.
Acerabulos, mabuldor.
Tremulos, æspe.

Acrivolus[1], holen.
Beta, birce.
Alnus, alr.
Abies, sæppe, gyr.
Ulnetum, alor-holt.
Virecta, wice.
Vacedo, redisn.
Cerasius, ciris-beam.
Cariscus, wice.
Castaneus, cisten-beam.
Ramnus, colte-træppe, þefan-ðorn.
Ruscus, cneo-holen, fyres.
Taxus, iw.
Torriculum, hyrwe.
Myrtus, wir.
Malus, apuldor.
Malum, æppel.
Melarium, milisc apuldor.
Metianum, milisc æppel.
Plumnus, plum-treow.
Prunum, plyme.
Pirus, pirige.
Pirum, pere.
Pinus, pin-treow.
Amera, sealh.
Salix, welig.

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[1] For 'acuifolium,' holly.

Rubus, þyn.
Tribulus, bræmbel-brær.
Acinum, hind-berge.
Bacce, bergan.
Sambucus, ellen.
Timus, hæþ.
Genista, brom.
Oliva, ele-beam.
Vinea, win-geard.
Uva, win-berge.
Butros, geclystre.
Oleaster, windel-treow.
Ortus pomorum, apelder-tun.
Ortus olerem (*sic*), leah-tun.
Folium, leaf.
Cortix, rind.
Radix, wyrt-ruma.
Ramus, twig.
Framen, spæc.
Roboretum, æcen.
Apeletum, spracen.
Vivorna, wudu-winde.
Eder, ifig.
Fursarius, wana-beam.
Fraga, streowberge.

DE HERBIS TERRÆ.

Apio, merce.
Alium, gar-leac.
Serpulum, crop-leac.
Ascolonium, cipa.
Ungio, yne-leac.
Alba cipa, wite-tun (?).
Duricorium, hol-leac.
Porrum, por.
Cerefolium, cerville.
Nasturcium, leac-cersan, tun-c.
Ibiscum, biscep-wyrt.
Coliandrum, celendre.
Mento, minte.
Cartamo, byb-corn.
Acitula, hramse.
Acitelum, hramsan-crop.
Accitulium, iaces-sure.
Arniglosa, wegbræde.
Cinoglosa, ribbe.
Ambila, leac.
Horidanum, elone.
Napis, næp.
Pastinaca, weal-more.
Seu britia, wille-cærse.
Bibulta, billere.

Eptafolium, sinfulle.
Malva, hoc-leaf.
Marubium, hune.
Mastica, hwit-cudu.
Ostrum, wyrma.
Omagnum, wyrmella.
Papilluum, eolx segc.
Parulus, sinfulle.
Scilla, glædene.
Quinquenerina, læce-wyrt.
Quinquevolium, fiif-leafe.

IV

The following are from a Vocabulary preserved in the Royal Library at Brussels. It is of the Eleventh Century.

WRIGHT, p. 66.

NOMINA HERBARUM, GRÆCE ET LATINE.

Scalonia, ynne-leac.
Anbila, leac.
Acimus, hynd-berige.
Ambrosia, hynd-hæleþe.
Artemisia, mug-wyrt.
Apollinaris, glof-wyrt.
Cynoglossa, ribbe.
Septiphilos, hymelic.
Astula regia, baso, popig.
Carduus, smæl þistle.
Cliton, clate.
Cardamon, cærse.
Apium, merce.
Batrachium, clufþung.
Anethum, dile.
Bobonica, hratele.

Acetula, ramese.
Carex, segg.
Brassica, wudu-cerfille.
Acanton, beo-wyrt.
Camedus, heort-clæfre.
Ascoloma, cipe.
Catharticum, libb-corn.
Camellia, wulfes camb.
Arnaglosse, wegbrade.
Cucumeris, hwærhwætte.
Camesete, ellen-wyrt.
Agrimonia, gar-clife.
Centauria, heorð-gealla.
Coxa, þung.
Aconitum, þung.
Aristolochia, smert-wyrt.
Callitriche, wæter-wyrt.
Artemesia, tagantes helde.
Althea, mersc-mealewe.
Coantrum, cellendre.
Britannica, hæwen-hyldele.
Absynthium, weremod.
Buglosse, foxes glofa.
Vaccinia, berige.
Camemelon alba, se brada wulfes camb.
Beneolentem, mageðe.
Canis lingua, hundes tunge.

Batracion, cluf-wyrt.
Cicuta, hymelic.
Anteleuce, smæl þistel.
Bucstalinum, hwit mægeðe.
Appasina, clife.
Cerefolium, enne-leac.
Achillea, collon-croh.
Culmus, healm.
Cicuta, wode-þisele.
Anchorum, mædere.
Apis sylvatica, wudu-merce.
Conixe, lubestica.
Iris Illyrica, hwatend.
Calcesta, hwite clæfre.
Fynuclum, finol.
Innula, colone.
Filix, fearn.
Calcilum, iaces sure.
Lactuca, leahtric.
Cinnamomum, cymen.
Furfur, sifeða.
Leontopodium, leon-fot.
Felix minuta, eofor-fearn.
Laterculum, beolone.
Cyclamen, slite.
Lappacium, docce.
Gladiolum, secgg.

Malva, mealewe.
Gramen, cwice.
Genista, brom.
Mercurialis, cedelc, cyrlic.
Millefolium, gearewe.
Galla, galloc.
Erimigio, hynd-berige.
Mosilicum, ragu.
Ebolum, ellen-wyrt.
Mentha, minte.
Marrubium, hare-hune.
Beribalbum, greate-wyrt.
Maliterre, elehtre.
Betonica, byscop-wyrt.
Nasturtium, tun-cærse.
Fraga, streaw-berige.
Caltha, reade clefre.
Lacyride, lib-corn.
Fungus, swamm.
Lappa, clate.
Fœnum græcum, wylle-cyrse.
Lagena, crog.
Lolium, ate.
Colucus, eofor-þrote.
Firula, æsc-þrote.
Felicina, eofor-fearn.
Corymbus, ifig-crop.

Ligustrum, hunisuce.
Delphinion, fugeles wyse.
Heliotropus, sigell-hweorfa.
Malagma, sealf.
Gentiana, feld-wyrt.
Mastix, hwit cwuda.
Heraclea, calcatrippe.
Heptaphyllon, gelod-wyrt.
Hedera nigra, eorð-ifig.
Eripheon, lið-wyrt.
Herba iras, gorst.
Swige, ban-wyrt.
Callitriche, stæl-wyrt.
Eicios, haran-spreccel.
Innule campane, spere-wyrt.
Navis, næp.
Pastinace, wudu-cerfille.
Nymphæa, collon-croh.
Orianthum, eolone.
Rolon, earbe.
Quinquenerbia, ribbe.
Tenedisse, helde.
Urtica, netle.
Toxa, þung.
Quinquefila, hræfnes fot.
Origanum, ælepe.
Sinfitum, gallac.

Radiolum, eofor-fearn.
Prosopes, bete.
Prassion, hune.
Titemallos, singrene.
Rhamnus, þefe-þorn.
Juncus, risce.
Sigsonte, stan-merce.
Ocimum, mistel.
Veneria, mædere.
Nereta, sæ-minte.
Plantago, weg-brade.
Viola aurosa et viola purpurea, ban-wyrt.
Senecio, grund-swylige, syr.
Symphoniaca, beolone.
Pissli, reosan.
Viumum, fugeles leac.
Speragus, wudu-cærfille.
Sarpulum, brade leac.
Tribulus, gorst.
Rosmarinum, feld-mædere.
Obtalmon, mageðe.
Ruscus, cneowholen.
Thiaspis[1], lambes cerse.
Rodinaps, ompre, docce.
Salsa, sure.
Tytymalosca, lib-corn.

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[1] Perhaps *Thlaspi*.

Papaver, popig.
Umbilicum, berwinde.
Scilla, glædene.
Victoriala, cneowholen.
Perdicalis, homor-wyrt.
Pollegia, broðer-wyrt, hæl-wyrt, dweorges drostle.
Unio, ynneleac.
Peucidanum, cammoce.
Sempervivum, sinfulle.
Vermenaca, rædic.
Pilogonus et sanguinaria, ðæt is unfortredde.
Viola, simering-wyrt.
Stena, hæþ-cole.
Pentaphyllon, fif-leafe.
Sandix, wad.
Sinapdones, cærsan.
Sicalia, lyge.
Hierobotanum, hrætel-wyrt.
Brassica sylvatica, wudu-cerefille.
Gramis birecta, cwice.
Solsequia, golde.
Rosmarinus, sun-deaw.
Gagantes, mug-wyrt.
Althea, sæ-minte.
Heliotropus, sigell-ihweorfa.

Ruta, rude.
Iva, ive.
Sisymbrium, broc-minte.
Colatidis, singrene.
Scilla et gladiola, glædene.
Scolonia, cipe.
Samsuhthon, cyninges wyrt.
Vulnetrum, mold-corn.
Scirpio, læfer.
Viticella, weodu-binde.
Poloten, crawan-leac.
Scolimbos, se umbrada þistel.
Pastinace, moran.
Lapadium, leloþre.
Malva herratice, geormen-leaf.
Canafel sylvatica, hænep.
Ebulus, ellen-wyrt.
Mentarium, feld-minte.
Cerefolium, cerfelle.
Sinapis, senap.
Abrotonum, sæþrene-wuda.
Peonia, peonia.
Lubestica, lufestice.
Rosa, rosa.
Spimon, vel reverion, brun-wyrt.
Ostriago, liþ-wyrt.
Muronis, cicena mete.

Humblonis, hege-hymele.
Hulsida, camedris.
Arciotidas, fyrses berian.
Actis, vel sambucus, ellen.
Elimos, vel lini semen, lin-sæd.

V

From a Vocabulary at the end of Ælfric's Grammar. WRIGHT, p. 78. His original was Cotton, Julius A. ii., in the British Museum. Another, and a very good copy, is in St. John's Library, Oxford (No. 154), from which I have made some tacit corrections, and have obtained some important readings, which are given at the foot of the page. The forms are of the first half of the Eleventh Century.

An interesting feature in the St. John's manuscript is this, that some of the Latin names are accented. These accents I have inserted.

Herba, gærs, oððe wyrt.
Allium[1], leac.
Dilla, docca.
Libestica lufestice.
Febrefugia, feferfugia[2].
Simphoníaca, henne-belle.
Avadonia, felt-wyrt.
Aprotánum, suðerne-wudu.
Sinitia, grunde-swelige.
Fenículum, fenol.

---

[1] Alȝium.

[2] feferfugie.

Anétum, dyle.
Electrum, electre.
Malfa, hoc-leaf.
Malva crispa, symeringc-wyrt.
Polipedium, hremmes-fot.
Consolda, dæges-eage.
Solsequium, solsæce.
Sclaregia, slarege.
Adriáca, galluc.
Ruta, rude.
Betonica, seo læsse bisceop-wyrt.
Petrocilium, petersilium [1].
Costa, cost.
Epicurium, half-wyrt [2].
Millefolium, gearwe.
Tanicétum, helde.
Saxifraga, sund-corn.
Citsána, fana.
Cálamus, vel canna, vel arundo, hreod.
Papáver, popig [3].
Absíntium, wermod.
Urtica, netel [4].
Archangélica, blind-netel [4].
Plantágo, wegbræde [5].
Quinquefolium, fif-leafe.

---

[1] petersylige. [2] hals wyrt. [3] papi.
[4] netle. [5] *Ostrago* sticwyrt (margin).

Vinca, pervince[1].
Marubium, harhune.
Camicula, argentille.
Fraga, streaw-berian wisan.
Ciminum, cimen.
Modera, cicena mete.
Appium, merce.
Lappa, clate, oððe clyf-wyrt.
Helena, hors-elene.
Sandix, wad.
Caula, vel magudáris, caul.
Cresco, cærse.
Menta, minte.
Serpillum, fille.
Artemessia[2], mug-wyrt.
Salvia, salvige.
Felterre, vel centauria, eorð-gealle.
Ambrosia, hind-heolað.
Pionia,
Mandragora, agene nama.
Pollegia, hyl-wyrt, oððe dwyrge dwysle.
Organe, agene naman.
Cardus, ðystel.
Hermodoctula, vel tidolosa, crawan-leac.
Pastináca, weal-mora[3].
Lilium, lilige.

---

[1] perfince. [2] Artemésia. [3] weal moru.

Rosa, rose.
Viola, clæfre.
Agrimonia, car-clife[1].
Rafanum, rædic.
Filex, fearn.
Carex, segc.
Juncus, *vel scyrpus*, resce[2].

Arbor, treow.
Cortex, rinde.
Flos, blosan.
Folium, leaf.
Buxus, box.
Fráxinus, æsc.
Quercus, *vel ilex*, ac.
Taxus, iw.
Córilus, hæsel.
Fagus, boc-treow.
Alnus, alr.
Laurus, lauwer-beam.
Malus, æpeltre[3].
Pinus, pin-treow.
Fructus, wæstm.
Baculus, stæf.
Virga, gyrd.
Virgultum, telgra.

---

[1] gar clife. [2] risc. [3] apeldre.

Ramus, boh.
Glans, æcern.
Granum, cyrnel[1].
Radix, wyrtruma.
Pirus, pirige.
Prunus, plum-treow.
Ficus, fig-treow.
Ulcia, holen.
Populus, byrc.
Palma, twaltiga[2].
Sabína, savine.
Genesta, brom.
Cedrus, ceder-beam.
Cypressus, næfð nænne Engliscne naman.
Sentes, þornas.
Frutex, ðyfel.
Ramnus, fyrs.
Spina, þorn.
Vepres, bremelas.
Abies, æps.
Olea, vel oliva, ele-beam.
Morus, mor-beam.
Vitis, win-treow.
Salix, wiðig.
Silva, wudu.
Lignum, aheawen treow.

---

[1] corn.
[2] palmtwiga.

Ligna, drige wudu.
Truncus, stoc.
Styrps, styb.
Nemus, vel saltus, holt.
Desertum, vel héremus, wæsten.
Via, weg.
Sémita, pæð.
Invium, butan wege.
Iter, siðfæt.
Patria, æþel[1].
Provincia, vel pagus, scir.
Mons, dun.
Collis, hyl, oððe beorh.
Vallis, dene.
Foenum, hig, oððe gærs.
Ager, æcer.
Seges, asawen æcer.
Campus, feld.
Pascua, læswe[2].
Pons, brygc.
Vadum, ford.
Pratum, mæd.
Aqua, wæter.
Gutta, vel stilla, dropa.
Stagnum, mere.
Amnis, ea.

---

[1] eþel. [2] læsa.

Flumen, *vel fluvius*, flod.
Ripa, stæð.
Litus, sæ-strand.
Álveus, stream.
Torrens, burna.
Rivus, rið.
Fons, wyl.
Aréna, sand-ceosel.
Gurgens, wæl.
Vivarium, fisc-pol.
Puteus, pyt[1].
Lacus, seað.
Latex, burna, oððe broc.

---

[1] putt.

VI

A Trilingual Vocabulary of the names of Plants, of the Thirteenth Century.

WRIGHT, p. 139.

CHAUDES HERBES.

Artimisie, mug-wrt, merherbarum.
Marubium, maruil, horehune.
Ruta, rue.
Apium, ache.
Buglosa, bugle, wude-brune.
Saniculum, sanicle, wude-merch.
Sinapium, senevel, senei.
Zizania, neele, cockel.
Absinthium, aloigne, wermod.
Elna enula, ialne, gret-wurt.
Bethonica, beteine.
Abrotanum, averoine, suþe-wurt.
Pulegium, puliol, hul-wurt.
Agrimonia, agremoine, garclive.
Consolida, consoude, daiseie.
Cumfiria, cumfirie, galloc.
Mentastrum, mentastre, hors-minte.
Avencia, avence, hare-fot.

Porius, poret, lek.
Regina, reine, med-wurt.
Millefolium, milfoil.
Ebulum, eble, wal-wurt.
Levisticum, luvesche, luvestiche.
Cepa, oingnun, kue-lek.
Salvia, sauge, fenvern.
Centauria, centoire, hurdreve.
Arcangelica, mort ortie, blinde netle.
Pollipodium, poliol, reven-fot.
Felix arboratica, pollipode, eververn.
Saliunca, gauntelée, foxes-glove.
Butunus, butuns, hoepe.
Nasturtium, kersuns, cressen.
Coliandrum, coriandre, chele priem.
Petrosillum, peresil, stoan-suke.
Closera, alisaundre, wilde percil.
Favida, favede, leomeke.
Sandix, waisde, wod.
Gladiolum, flamine, gladene.
Febrefugia, fewerfue, adrel-wurt.
Tanesetum, taneseie, helde.
Pilosella, peluselle, mus-ere.
Vermiculum, warance, wrotte.
Raffarium, raiz, redich.
Silimbrium, balsamitis, broc-minten.
Ambrosia, ambrose, hindehele.

Althea, ymalue[1], holihoc.
Saxifragium, saxifrage, wai-wurt.
Bidella, samsuns, lechis.
Bursa pastoris, sanguinarie, blod-wurt.
Feniculum, fanuil, fenecel.
Quinquefolium, quintfoil, fiflef.
Tapsus barbatus, moleine, softe.
Fabaria, faverole.
Trifolium, trifoil, wite clovere.
Diptannum, ditaundere.
Cotula fetida, ameruche, miwe.
Persicaria, saucheneie, cronesanke.
Lanceolata, launceleie, ribbe.
Mater silva, chevefoil, wudebinde.
Sambucus, suev, ellarne.
Vervena, verveine, iren-harde.
Arundo, rosel, reod.
Osmunda, osmunde, bon-wurt.
Olibanus, encens, stor.
Fungus, wulves-fist.
Cerfolium, cerfoil, villen.
Camomilla, camemille, maiwe.
Nepta, nepte, kattes-minte.
Argentea, argentine, lilie.
Enula, alne, hors-elne.
Ysopus, ysope.

---

[1] i. e. guimauve.

Spurgia, spurge, guweorn.
Lavendula, lavendre.
Fion, camglata, foxes-glove.
Cuscute, doder.
Satureia, satureie, timbre.
Borago, burage.
Tribulus marinus, calketrappe, sea-þistel.
Fumus terre, fumetere, cuntehoare.
Calamentum, calemente.
Ypis, herbe Johan, velde-rude.
Organum, organe.
Origanum, puliol real, wde-minte.
Menta, mente, minten.
Anetum, anete, dile.
Elitropium, solsegle, gloden.
Eptaphilos, salerne, vare-wurt.
Elleborum album, alebre blonc.
Eleborum, ellebre, lung-wurt.
Pionia, pioine.
Ortica, ortie, nettle.
Valeriane, stich-wurt.
Celsi, murer, mur-berien.
Avellane, petite noiz, litel nute.
Frisgonem, fresgun, cue-hole.
Sponsa solis, grinnil.
Pinpernele, pinpre, briddes-tunge.
Lingua canis, chen-lange, hundes-tunge.

Dormentille, ortie griesche, doc-nettle.
Lappa, bardane, clote.
Burneta, sprung-wurt.
Epitime, epithimum, fordboh.
Turmentine, nutehede.
Widebalme, halue-wude.
Malva cripia, screpe-malue.
Consolida media, þundre-clovere.
Herba benedicta, herbe beneit, hemeluc.
Hedera nigra, iere, oerþ-ivi.
Herba Roberti, herbe Robert, chareville.
Hinnula campana, spere-wurt.
Hastula regia, muge de bois, wuderove.
Intiba, muruns, chikne-mete.
Iregerontis, cenesuns, grundeswilie.
Juniperii, geneivre, gorst.
Ligustrum, triffoil, hunisuccles.
Labrusca, hundes-berien.
Alleum, ail, garlec.
Murum, blakeberie.
Genesta, genest, brom.
Omfacium, winberi stones.
Ostragium, herbyve, liþe-wurt.
Plantago, planteine, weibrode.

FREIDES HERBES.

Morella, morele, atterloþe.
Jovis barba, jubarbe, singrene.
Lactuca, letue, slep-wurt.
Fraga, fraser, streberi-lef.
Ramni, grosiler, þefe-þorn.
Astula regia, popi.
Atriplex, arasches.
Mercurialis, evenlesten, mercurial.
Malva, malue, hoc.
Caulus, cholet, kaul.
Andivia, letrun, þuge-þistel.
Psilliun, luse-sed.
Virga pastoris, wilde tesel.
Ypoquistidos, hundes-rose.
Jusquiamus, chenille, hennebone.
Viola, violé, appel-leaf.
Alimonis, wilde popi.
Aizon, sinfulle.
Tucia, tutie.
Litargirum, escume de or.

INTER FRIGIDUM ET CALIDUM.

Lapis lazuli, pere.
Manna.

INTER FRIGIDUM ET CALIDUM TEMPERATUM.

Mirtus, gaȝel.
Bedagrage, spina alba, wit-þorn.
Arnoglosa, plauntein.

VII

From a Vocabulary of the Fifteenth Century.

WRIGHT, p. 190.

NOMINA HERBARUM.

Hoc petrocillum, percylle.
Hoc ciler, mynte.
Hec menta, *idem*.
Hoc nausticium, water-kyrs.
Hoc milifolium, mylfoile.
Hec beta, bete.
Hic ysopus, ysoppe.
Ysopus est harba, ysopo spergitur unda.
Hec altea, wyld malle[1].
Hec saliunca, wyne.
Hec vepres,
Hec uva, grapys.
Hic calamus, rede.
Hec rosa, rose.
Hoc lilium, lylle.
Hec minifera, water-lylle.
Hec embroca, maythe.

---

[1] i. e. mallow.

Hic daucus, clap-wype.
Hoc olus, *-ris*, worte.
Hoc magudere, calstok.
Hic caulus, uwle (?) or thyme.
Hec cuna, croppe.
Hec saliva, salwe.
Hec urtica, nettylle.
Hec pimpinella, primerolle.
Hoc ligustrum, *idem*.
Hoc pringrius, *idem*.
Hec viola, wyolet.
Hoc vaccinium, cowsokulle.
Hec papaver, chesbolle[1].
Hoc omella, *idem*.
Hic felix, *-cis*, brakyn.
Hoc solsequium, sawsykylle.
Hoc ditaneum, dytan.
Hoc columbina, colybyn.
Hec lactuca, letys.
Hic muscus, muske.
Hic carduus, thystylle.
Hoc grumen, bent.
Hec murica, wormine brome.
Hec edera, iwyn.
Hec licoricia, licorys.

---

[1] Halliwell (Archaic Dictionary) gives *Chesboke* and *Chesebolle* as words for Poppy.

Hoc alleum, garle.
Hoc sinapium, warkecok.
Hec sepula, chesbolle.
Hec salgea, sawge.
Hec selidonia, solydyne.
Hoc feniculum, fynkylle.
Hec malva, malle.
Hoc apium, the.
Hoc trifolium, hart-claver.
Hic sicassis, idem.
Hoc pentifolium, filife.
Hoc [illegible]erpillum, petergrys.
Hoc piper, pepyre.
Hoc siminum, comyne.
Hoc synamomum, canelle.
Hoc strigillum, morelle.
Hoc solatrum, *idem.*
Hec vervena, warwayn.
Hec agremonia, agremoyne.
Hec pimpernella, pimpernolle.
Hec sintecula, synthon.
Hec scandix, madyr.
Hic sendo, *idem.*
Hec pionia, pyon.
Hic tintimalius, spowrge.
Hec rapa, rape.
Hoc bacar, nepe.

Hic crocus, safurroun.
Hic plantago, waybred.
Hoc raparium, raddyk.
Hic tipus, homelok.
Hec secuta[1], *idem.*
Hic cardo, cardoun[2].
Hic carduus, tasylle.
Hic arundo, rede.
Hec canna, cane.
Hec carix, *-cis*, segge.
Hec papirio, resche-busk.
Hic junccus, resche.
Hic sirpus, *idem.*
Hic papirius, *idem.*
Hoc borago, borage.
Hoc sepe, honȝon[3].
Hec concilida, consaude.
Hoc absinthium, wormode.
Hec costus, coste.
Hec febrifuga, fevyrfew.
Hec gensta, gromylle.
Hec lappa, clete.
Hec endiva, endywe.

---

[1] i. e. cicuta.

[2] The French name for *thistle*, now *chardon*.

[3] i. e. *Cepe*, onion.

NOMINA ARBORUM.

Regula est quod omnia nomina arborum sunt feminini generis exceptis quatuor, hic oliaster, et hic piaster, hic rubus, et hic dumus. Hic oliaster est uva sterilis.

Hec quarcus, ake.
Hec volemus, permayn-tre.
Hec ibex[1], *est juvenis quarcus.*
Hec sambuca, hyllor-tre.
Hec taxus, haw-tre, new-tre.
Hec corolus, hesylle-tre.
Hec avelana, walnot-tre.
Hec arbutus, crab-tre.
Hec fraxinus, hesche-tre.
Hec pepulus, popul-tre.
Hec ascer, -ris, mapulle-tre.
Hec abies, fyrre-tre.
Hec prunus, plum-tre.
Hec castania, chestan-tre.
Hec ficus, fyke-tre, *vel fructus.*

> **Nux, avelana, pirus, glans, et castania, ficus,**
> **Fructum cum ligno sub eodem nomine signo.**

Hec mesculus, mele-tre.
Hec sorbus, opynhars-tre.
Hec sirasus, cheri-tre.

---

[1] *Ilex.*

Hec oliva, olyf-tre.
Hec sentis, est spina.
Hec silex, wyllo-tre[1].
Hec lentiscus, byrke-tre.
Hec coccinus, quoyne-tre.
Hec tremulus, hespe-tre.
Hec malus, apul-tre.
Hec pomus, idem.
Hec tribulus, brame.
Hec vepres, idem.
Hec singinerperus, est quedam arbor cujus cyneres volunt ignem servare per annum.

> Signiperus quod glens pir tibi dicitur arbor,
> De gigno, -is, et pir, quod dicitur ignis,
> Et cujus cyneres involent ardere per annum.

Hoc vimen, osere.
Hic viburius, idem.
Hec cornus, pet-tre.
Hec morus, mulbery-tre.
Hec tilia, baste-tre.
Hec ussis, olyn-tre.
Hec damasenus, damyssyn-tre.
Hec cedrus, sydyre-tre, *et est talis nature quod nunquam putrescet in aqua nec in terra.*

---

[1] For *salix*.

Hec cipressus, est arbor odorissimus et tepida, et habet naturam et rubrum colorem, cypyr-tre.

NOMINA FRUCTUUM.

Hoc pomum, apulle.
Hec nux, notte.
Hic nuclius, kyrnelle.
Hec avelena, walnot.
Hoc pirum, pere.
Hec glans, acorne.
Hoc ciresum, chery.
Hoc volemum, permayne.
Hoc prunum, plumme.
Hoc stragum, strabery.
Hic ficus, fyke.
Hec racemus, rasyn.
Hec uvapassa, *idem.*
Hec uva, grape.
Hoc sorbum, hopynhars.
Hoc malum granatum, pounkarnet.
Hoc malum punicum, *idem.*
Hoc coccinum, quoyne.
Hoc masculum, orange.
Hoc cornum, pete.

VIII

From a Nominale of the Fifteenth Century. WRIGHT, p. 225. Sometimes the Indefinite Article is set before the substantive, and sometimes the N of *an* is adherent to the substantive. Thus an onion is written 'a nonȝone.'

NOMINA ARBORUM ARABILIUM ET FLORUM.

Hec arba, a herbe.
Hec arbula, idem.
Hec salgia, a sawge.
Hec minta, mynt.
Hoc petrocillum, persylle.
Hic ditamnus, detane.
Hoc feniculum, fynkylle.
Hic isopus, -pi, ysope.
Hoc cerbellum, pellatur.
Hoc olus, *-ris*, cole.
Hec maguderis, a calstok.
Hec beta, *idem est.*
Hec borago, *-nis*, borage.
Hoc porrum, a leke.
Hic bilbus, a lekes hed.
Hoc porrulum, a portte.

Hoc sepe, a nonȝone.
Hec sepa, a chesbolle.
Hec hinnula, a scalyone.
Hec fantula, idem est.
Fantulus est filius, sed fantula crescit in ortis.
Hec ascolonia, a holleke.
Hec allia, garleke.
Hoc allium, idem est.
Hec columbina, a columbyne.
Hic crocus, sapherone.
Hec ruta, rewe.
Hoc caliandrum, a caliawndyre.
Hoc cinamonum, canylle.
Hoc piper, pepyre.
Hoc seminum, comyne.
Hec eruta, whytte pepyre.
Hec lactuca, letys.
Hoc lens, -tis, quoddam genus liguminis.
Hic sinollus, a chesbolle.
Hec rapa, a neppe.
Hoc rapum, idem.
Hec napus, genus liguminis.
Hec sinapis, herba ferens sinapia.
Hoc sinapi, indeclinabile, semen sinapis.
Hec camamella, camamelle.
Hec sandax, -cis, maddyre.
Hoc sinicium, a tasylle.

Hec pionia, a pione.
Hoc lilium, a lylye.
Hoc apium, smalege.
Hoc melo, *-nis*, *genus liguminis.*
Hic cucumer, *vel -mis*, a palmer-nutte.
Hoc cucumerium, *locus ubi crescunt.*
Hec betonia, betony.
Hic flos, -ris, a flowre.
Hoc floretum, *locus ubi crescunt.*
Hec verveta, a verveyn.
Hec egromonia, egromonyn.
Hoc absinthium, wormwod.
Hec artemesia, mugwortt.
Hoc millefolium, ȝarow.
Hic costus, rybbe.
Hec plantago, *-nis*, waybrede.
Hec paradilla, a doke.
Hec urtica, a netylle.
Hoc urticetum, a netyl-buske.
Hec arundo, *-nis,* a red.
Hec buglossa, oxtunge.
Hec secuta, a humloke.
Hec anacia, anas.
Hec genciana, a gencyan.
Hoc polipodicum, a pollypod.
Hoc folium, *est herba natans sine radice.*
Hec felix, *-cis*, *media correpta*, brakyne.

Hoc felicetum,
Hoc filacerium, a brakyn-buske.
Hec viola, a vyolytte.
Hic cardo, *-nis*, *media correpta*, thystylle.
Hic cirpus, *hic junccus*, a rysche.
Hic papirus, a sene.
Hic papirio, *locus ubi crescunt.*
Hec carex, *-icis*, a flege.
Hoc carecetum, *locus ubi crescunt.*
Hic scabius, *-ii*, scabryge.
Hec malva, a maloo.
Hec celidonia, celydoun.
Hec filago, *quedam herba.*
Hoc nastucium, welcresse.
Hoc ligustrum, a primerose.
Hec elenacampana, horshalle.
Hec uticella, haryffe.
Hic fragus, a strebere-wyse.
Hoc fragum, a strebere.
Hec cimnicia, hund-fynkylle.
Hic ebolus, wal-wortte.
Hoc albatorium, sothernwode.
Hec amarusa, donfynkylle.
Hoc consolidum, a daysey.
Hec hastula, wodruffe.
Hec lavendula, lavandyre.
Hec ipia, chekyn-mette.

Hec loriala, loryalle.
Hec scurera, saveray.
Hoc tansetum, tansaye.
Hoc epitimeum, tyme.
Hec vermicularis, ston-croppe.
Hec valmaria, pene-grysse.
Hoc glustrum, flowrd of feld.
Hec spurgia, a sporge.
Hec tormentilla, tormentyne.
Hec alcia, *est magna silvestris.*
Hec caperis, *i. herba frutex spinosus.*
Hec bursa pastoris, hare-belle.
Hec centaria, centarye.
Hoc ligustrum, a cowslowpe.
Hoc porarium, a lek-bed.
Hoc subterrarium, a debylle.
Papaver, a chespolle.

IX

From a Pictorial Vocabulary of the latter part of the Fifteenth Century.

WRIGHT, p. 264.

NOMINA BLADORUM ET ARBORUM.

Hec seges,
Hoc satum,
Hoc bladum,
Hoc granum, } corne.
Hoc fruges,
Hic messis,

Dum seritur seges, sata dum radisibus herent,
Blada virore virent, granaria grana reservant;
Fruges dum fruimur, sunt messes quando metuntur.

Hoc frumentum, whete.
Hoc triticum, idem est.
Hoc essaticum, bere.
Hoc ordium, barly.
Hec siligo,
Hoc ergalum, } rye.
Hec avena, hotys.
Hec faba, a bene.

Hec pisa, a pese.
Hec viscia, a feche.
Hoc viscium, a wyse.

Si comedes visciam non est viscium tibi magnum ;
A viscio -as horum discendet utrumque.

Hec mixtilio, moge.
Hec avicula, wyld hote.

Radix, festuca, conculnio, nodus, arista,
Granum cum palia fer sufficit sit quoque scripta,
Sunt partes messis firma tellure manentes.

Hec seliqua, a pes-codde.
Hec filupra, a ben-codde.
Hic manipulus, a hand-fulle.
Hic arcomus, a stathele.
Hoc ffenum, hey.
Hoc ffenile, a hey-stakke.
Hec garba,
Hec merges, } a schefe.
Hec gelima,
Hec congelima, a schokke.
Hoc pabulum, fodyr.
Hoc olus, *-ris*, wurtes.
Hec betana, betany.
Hec betate, *-tes*, bettes.
Hec borago, *-nis*, broges.
Hoc porrum, a leke.
Hoc sepe, *indeclinabile*, a hunyn.

Porri vel sepe fertur bulbus capud esse.

Hoc allium, garleke.
Hic sinolus, } a schybbolle.
Hec sipula, }
Hoc petrocillum, persely.
Hec salgea, sawge.
Hoc lilium, a lylly.
Hec columbina, a columbyn.
Hec violeta, a violet.
Hoc vaxinium, *idem est*.
Hic isopus, isopp.
Hec ditanus, detany.
Hec seladonia, a seladony
Hec igromonia, a ygromony.
Hec urtica, a netylle.
Hic anagalidos, netylle-sede.
Hec paradilla, a doke.
Hec secuta, a humlok.
Hec morella, morelle.
Hoc solsequium, a rode.
Hec pervica, a perwynke,
Hec malvia, a hok.
Hec lancea, a rob-worte.
Hec buglossa, lange-de-befe.
Hec ebula, a walle-wurte.
Hoc bigustrum, a prymrose.
Hoc ligustrum, a cowyslepe.
Hec rosa, a rose.

Hoc ffragrum, a strawbery.
Hec mentica, a mynte.
Hic papillus, a heyoffe.
Hec eruca, a schynlok.
Hec eruca, a carlok.
Hec ruta, rew.
Hec ffallax, madyr.
Hoc venenum, a wede.
Hec plantago, weybrede.
Hec maguderis, a calstok.
Hoc olusculum, a wurt-plant.
Hic cirpus, a roysche.
Hic cucumer, a flage.
Hec papirus, a bol-roysche.
Hoc feneculum, a ffenelle.
Hic crocus, safryn.
Hec zizania, a drawke.
Hec artimatia, wodrofe.
Hec seniglossa, hertes-tunge.
Hec mandracora, a mandrak.
Hoc aspium, a gresse.
Hec salmea, a pepyr-gresse.
Hoc anisum, a culrayge.
Hec dragansia, a dragauns.
Hoc meretrum, ffenylle-sede.
Hec camamilla, a camamy.
Hoc papaver, *-ris*, a papy.

Hec samina, a saveryn.
Hic jusquianus, a hennebane.
Hoc jurbarium, a silfgrene.
Hec letusa, letuse.
Hic cardo, *-is*, a nettille.
Hec avencia, a avans.
Hec vervene, vermyne.
Hec menoloca, a bothun.
Hic succus, a juse.
Hec locusta, a sokyl-blome.
Hec arundo, *-nis*, }
Hec canna, } a redde.
Hec carex, a sege.
Hec rapa, a neppe.
Hoc colitropium, a paratory.
Hec conseria, a wyld fr . . .
Hoc morsuspoli, a schykyn-w . . .
Hec lentige, a nedmet.
Hec eufrasia, a heufrasy
Hoc lollium, }
Hoc git, *indeclinabile*, } kokylle.
Hoc pulmentum, benys and pese.
Hoc cirpillum, a pellek.
Hec silago, wyld rye.

APPENDIX.

The following alphabetical List is printed from the Third Volume of Mr. Cockayne's *Saxon Leechdoms*, p. 299. Had it been included at the time of collecting the other Lists, its place would have been Sixth in that series. It bears such traces of carelessness, that correction has not been attempted; only a few of the more unsightly errors have been tacitly removed. The Indices will often help the reader to the meaning. The title and the foot-notes are by the editor of *Leechdoms;* and his references are to parts of that work. Especially is it to be noticed that the reference 'Hb.' is to the Saxon Herbarium of Apuleius, which stands first in Mr. Cockayne's three volumes.

THE DURHAM GLOSSARY OF THE NAMES OF WORTS.

A.

Absinthium[1], wermod.
Abrotanum[2], sutherne wude.
Absinuatica, smeore wyrt.
Ablacta, crawenbeam.
Acrocerium, docca.
Acitellium vel Acecula, hrameson.
Acucule, croppas.
Acitulium, geaces sure.
Acantaleuca[3], smel thistel.

---

[1] *ἀψίνθιον.* [2] *ἀβρότανον.* [3] *ἄκανθα λευκή.*

Acanton[1], beo wyrt.
Achillea[2], collocroch.
Aconita[3], thung.
Adriatica, galluc.
Aemum[4], hindberien.
Affodillus[5], wude hofe.
Agrimonia, garcliue oththe clif wyrt.
Agrimonia alpha, eathelferthing wyrt *vel* glofwyrt.
Aglao fotis[6].
Allium, garlec.
Althea, merc mealewe.
Altilia[7] *regia*, wude roue.
Algea[8], flot wyrt.
Allenus, weal wyrt *vel* ellen wyrt.
Amorfolia, clate.
Ambrosia, hind helethe.
Amigdalus[9], easterne nute beam.
Ambila[10], lec.
Anecum[11], dile.
Anta, eoforthrote.
Annuosa[12], easc throte.
Anchorium[12], medere.

[1] *ἀκάνθιον.*
[2] *'Αχίλλειον.*
[3] *ἀκόνιτον.*
[4] *αἱμά*? fruits of *αἱμοί.*
[5] *ἀσφόδελος.*
[6] *ἀγλαοφωτίς.* Hb. clxxi.
[7] Hastula.
[8] Alga.
[9] *ἀμύγδαλον.*
[10] *ἄμυλον*, frumenty?
[11] *ἄνηθον.*
[12] *ἄγχουσα.*

Apium, mearce.

Apiastum, wude merce.

Apparine, cliue.

Appolligonius[1], unfortreden wyrt.

Apodillis[2], wude roue *vel* bara popig.

Apiastrum, beo wyrt.

Aquileia[3], argentilla.

Arnaglossa[4], wegbrade.

Arboratio, wilde redic.

Artemesia[5], mugwyrt.

Aristolochia, smerewyrt.

Artimesia[5], hilde.

Artenesia monoclos[6], clif thunge.

Archangelica, blinde nettle.

Artemesia tagantes, thet is othres cynnes mugwyrt.

Ascalonia, ynne leac *vel* cipe.

Astula regia, wude roue *vel* bare popig.

Atrilla, attorlathe.

Auadonia, feld wyrt.

Auris leporis vel aurisfolia, hals wyrt.

B.

Bacinia[7], blace bergan.

---

[1] *πολύγονον.*

[2] *ἀσφόδελος.*

[3] Aquilegia.

[4] *ἀρνόγλωσσα.*

[5] *Ἀρτεμισία.*

[6] *μονόκλωνος.*

[7] Vaccinia.

Brassica, cavlic.
Basilisca, neder wyrt.
Balsemita, balsemite.
Batrocum[1], cluf wyrt.
Betonica, se leasse bisceop wyrt.
Betunus, heope[2].
Beta, bene dicta.
Berbenaces, easc wyrt.
Berbescum, gescad wyrt.
Brogus, head[3].
Borotium vel boratium, eoforthrote.
Botration, cluf thunge *vel* thung.
Bobonaca, hrate.
Bronia, hymelyc.
Bricium, cerse.
Brittannica, wiht meres wyrt *vel* heaven hindele.
Buglosse, foxes gloue.
Bucstalmum, hwit megethe.
Buglossan[4], glof wyrt *vel* hundes tunga.
Bulbus[5], belene.
Bulbi scillici[6], gledene.

[1] *βατράχιον, ranunculus.* [2] *hip.* [3] heaꝺ.
[4] *βούγλωσσον.* [5] *βολβός.* Hb. clxxxiv.
[6] *σκιλλητικός, of squilla.*

C.

Calamus, hreod.

Calesta[1] *vèl calcesta*[1], hwit cleaure.

Calta[1] *siluatica*, wude cleaure.

Calciculium[2], geacessure.

Calistricus[3] *vel calitricem*, ealifer *vel* weter wyrt.

Camicula, argella.

Cameleon[4] *vel camedris*[5], wulues-comb.

Camemileon[4] *alba vel camemelon* se brade wulues teals.

Camesete[6], ellen wyrt.

Camelon[4], eorth crop.

Chamedafne[7], leoth wyrt *vel* hreafnes fot.

Camepitum[8], eacrop.

Camerion, mete thistel.

Camemelon, magethe.

Camepithis[8], henep.

Canna, hreod.

Canis lingua, hundes tunga.

Canduelis, linde *vel* wigle[9].

---

[1] Caltha.

[2] Acitulium, *now Acetosella*

[3] *καλλίτριχον.*

[4] χαμαιλέων.

[5] χαμαιδρύς.

[6] χαμαιακτή.

[7] χαμαιδάφνη.

[8] χαμαιπίτυς.

[9] A bird, the linnet.

Canis caput, hundes heauod.

Caprifolium, wudebinde.

Cape[1], henep.

Capparis, wude bend.

Carduus, thistel.

Carix, secg.

Cariscus, fic beam.

Cariota, walch mora.

Cariscus, cwicbeam.

Carocasia[2], hareminte.

Carduus silvaticus, wude thistel.

Castanea, cistelbeam.

Catharticum[3], lybb corn.

Caula, caul.

Celidonia, celithenie.

Centauria, eorth gella *vel* hyrd wyrt *vel* curmelle.

Cenocephaleon[4], heort cleaure.

Centenodia[5], unfortreden wyrt.

Cepa, henne leac[6].

Cervillum, fille.

Cerefolium, cerfille *vel* hynne leac.

Cresco[7], cerse.

---

[1] *κάνναβις.*

[2] *κολοκάσια.*

[3] *καθαρτικόν*, *purgative.*

[4] *κυνοκεφάλιον.* Hb. lxxxviii.

[5] Centumnodia.

[6] enneleac, a compound of unio, *onion*, and *leek.*

[7] Out of the English.

Ciminum[1], cymen.

Cinamonium vel cimini, sutherne rind.

Cicata[2], heomlic *vel* wude wistle.

Cicer, sum bean cynn.

Cyclaminos, eortheppel *vel* slite *vel* attorlathe.

Cynoglossa, ribbe.

Cirros[3], clyfe.

Cristo, cleaūre.

Citocatia[4], libb corn.

Cliton, clate.

Cittasana, fanu.

Colitus vel Colocus, eoforthrote.

Coliandra, cellendre.

Colatidis, singrene.

Consolda, ban wyrt.

Confirma, galluc.

Cornus, cavel.

Corimbus[5], ifigcropp.

Costa vel Costis, cost.

Cotiledon[6], Umbilicus Veneris.

Cotule, bolle[7].

Coxa[8], thung.

Culuna[9], megethe.

---

[1] *κύμινου.* [2] cicuta. [3] *κίρσος.* [4] *κολοκάσια.* [5] *κόρυμβος.* [6] *κοτυληδών.* [7] *κοτύλη, a cup.* [8] Toxicum. [9] Calmia, *calamine.*

Cucumeris, Hwerwhete *vel* Werhwete.
Culmus, healm.
Camerion, mete thistel.
Canafel[1] *siluatica*, I. camepithis henep.
Chartamo[2], lybb corn.
Cardamon, cearse.

D.

Dracantea, dracentia.
Delfimon, fugeles wise.
Dilla, docc.

E.

Ebule vel Eobulum[3], weal wyrt *vel* ellenwyrt.
Eleotrum, eleotre.
Elleborus, wede berige *vel* thung.
Elleborus albus, tunsing wyrt.
Eliotrophus, sigel hweorfa.
Eliotropion, solago minor.
Ecios[4], haransweccel.
Eliotropia, sigelhwerpha.
Emigrani[5], won wyrt.
Eptafilon, gelod wyrt *vel* vii. folia.
Epicosium[6], hals wyrt.

---

[1] *κάνναβις.*
[2] *κάρδαμον.*
[3] Ebulum.
[4] *ἔχιον.*
[5] *ἡμικρανία, megrim.*
[6] Epicurium.

Erifeon, lith wyrt.
Eruci[1], sinapis.
Erasti[2], bremel.
Erithius[3], brad thistle.
Ermigio, hind berge.

F.

Fafida, leomoc.
Fraga, strawberian *vel* mersc mealewe.
Febrefugia, fever fugie.
Fetillina[4] *arboratica*, eofer fearn.
Febrifugia, smero wyrt.
Fel terre, eorth gealla.
Feniculum, flonel *vel* finul.
Fene Grecio, wyle cerse.
Fenifuga[5], attorlathe.
Ferutela vel ferula, easc throte.
Ficus, fic beam.
Fila aurosa, ban wyrt.
Filex[6], fearn.
Fulleruta, rude.
Fumiclum, finul.
Fungus, swam.
Fufur[7], sifetha.

---

[1] Eruca, *rocket*.
[2] Ruscus.
[3] ἐρείκη ?
[4] Filicina, *female filix*.
[5] Venenifuga.
[6] Filix.
[7] Furfures.

G.

Galba[1], galloc.
Gagantes[2], mug wyrt.
Galli crus, attorlathe.
Gallitricus, weter wyrt.
Gladiolum, gladene.
Grassula[3], hleomuc.
Gramen, cwice.
Gentiana, eorth nutu *vel* feldwyrt.
Genesta, brom.
Gigartia[4], eorth galla.
Gingeralis, heunebel.
Grissa garina, worthig cearse.
Gryas, medere.
Gotuna, cammuc.

H.

Hedera, ifig.
Hedera nigra, eorth ifig.
Herbescum[5], gescad wyrt.
Hibiscus, mersc malewe.
Hinnula campana, spere wyrt.
Hieribulbum, greate wyrt.
Hierebulbum, cusloppe.

---

[1] Galla, *gallnut*.
[2] Dracunculus, Hb. xii.
[3] Crassula.
[4] *γίγαρτα, grapeseeds.*
[5] Verbascum.

Hypericon, corion.
Clitum, clate *vel* clif wyrt.

I.

Idrogias[1], grundes swilige.
Ierobotanvm, easc throte.
Iuncus, risce.
Iusquiamus vel simphoniaca, hennebal.
Incumus[2], popig.
Intula[3], wal wyrt.
Ippirus[4], equiseia *vel* toseanleac.

L.

Linguarium, wude binde.
Lactirias vel lactirida, gyth corn *vel* lib corn.
Lactuca siluatica, wude lectric.
Lactuca leporina, lactuca.
Lagena[5], crocc.
Lappa, clate.
Lapatium[6], wude docce.
Lauendula, lauendre.
Leptofilos[7], mug wyrt.
Leporis pes, haran hig.
Leontapodium, leonfet.

---

[1] *ἠριγέρων.*
[2] *μήκων.*
[3] Intubus.
[4] *ἵππουρις.*
[5] *a jug.*
[6] *λάπαθον.*
[7] Hb. xiii.

Lilium, lilie.

Lingua bobule, oxan tunge.

Lingua bubilla.

Lychanis[1] *stephanice*, lece wyrt.

Lolium, coccel *vel* ate.

Lubestica, luuestice.

M.

Malua, hoc leaf.

Malua crispa, smerig wyrt.

Malua erratica, hoc leaf *vel* Geormen leaf.

Malum terre, galluc *vel* elechtre.

Malachin agria[2], wude rofe.

Magdalis[3], gyth corn.

Magudarius[4], caul.

Marrubium, harhune.

Mastix[5], hwit cuda.

Mellauna, meode wyrt.

Menta, minte.

Mercurialis, cedele *vel* merce.

Metoria[6], hwit popig.

Millefolium, gearwe.

Modera, cicene mete.

---

[1] Hb. cxxxiii.

[2] *μαλάχη ἀγρία.*

[3] *ἀμυγδαλῆ.*

[4] *μαγύδαρις.*

[5] *μαστίχη.*

[6] *μηκωνία* for *μήκων.*

Mora, heort berige.
Mosilcum, ragu.
Mula[1], horshelne.
Muscus, mose.
Malagma[2], sealfa.

N.

Napis, nep.
Narcissus, hals wyrt.
Nasturcium, wilde cerse.
Nepitamon, nepte.
Nereta, sea minte.
Nimphea, collon croh *vel* sigel hweorua.
Nimpha, fleathor wyrt.

O.

Obtalmon, magethe.
Ocimus, mistel.
Oleotropius, oxnalib *vel* cothe wyrt.
Opium, popig.
Oriebanum, horshelene.
Orbiculosa, slite.
Organum[3], organe.
Origanum[3], curmelle *vel* elene.
Ostrago[4], stic wyrt.

---

[1] Inula. [2] μάλαγμα. [3] ὀρείγανον.
[4] Hb. xxix; Pref. p. lv.

Ostricium, wude rofe.
Ostriago, lith wyrt.
Oxilapatium, eorth wealle *vel* scearpe docce.

P.

Papaver, popig.
Papamo, meode wyrt.
Pastinaca, mora.
Pastinaca siluatica, feld moru.
Pentaphilon, refnes fot.
Pentilupi, wulues comb.
Personacia, bete.
Perdicalis, dolhrune.
Peristerion, berbeana.
Peucedanum, cammoc.
Pipinella, pipineale.
Polipodium, eofer fearn.
Pollegia, hyll wyrt *vel* dweorge dweosle.
Polion, peonia.
Polloten[1], crawe lec.
Proserpinata, unfortreden.

Q.

Quinque folia, fif leaf.
Quinque nervia, ribbe.

---

[1] *βαλλώτη*.

R.

Raphanum, redic.
Ramuscium, hrameson.
Ramnus, thyfe thorn.
Rapa.
Radiolum, eofer fearn *vel* brun wyrt.
Resina, sutherne rinde.
Rosa, rose.
Rosmarinum, sun deaw *vel* bothen *vel* feld medere.
Ruta, rude.
Ruda siluatica, hinnele.
Ruscus, cneowholen.

S.

Salvia, saluie.
Saxifrigia, sund corn.
Sandix, wad.
Sanicula, sylfhele.
Sanguinaria, unfortreden.
Satyrion, hrefnes lee.
Sarta montana, rude.
Scasa vel scapa vel sisca, eofor throte.
Scalonia, cype leac.
Senecio, grunde swilige.

Serpillus, organe *vel* brade lec.
Semperuimus, sinfulle.
Splemon, brun wyrt.
Simphonia vel ota, beolene.
Scilla, gledene.
Solsequia, sigel hweorua.
Solata, solesege.
Solago minor, id est Eliotropion.
Scolimbos, se unbrade thistel.
Sumphitum, galluc.
Sparagia grestis, wude cearfille.
Sparago, nefle.
Samsuchon[1], ellen *vel* cinges wyrt.
Seelerata, clufthunge.
Sisimbrius, broc minte.

T.

Tanacetum vel Tanaceta, helde.
Temulum[2], vingre.
Temolus vel titemallos, singrene.
Tidolosa[3], crawe lec.
Trifolium siluaticum, eaces sure.
Trifolium rubrum, reade cleaure.
Titumalosca calatides[4], *id est lacteridas*, libcorn.

[1] *σάμψυχον*. Hb. cxlviii.

[2] *τὸ μῶλυ, a garlic.*

[3] Hermodactylus.

[4] Hb. cx,

Tribulus, gorst[1].
Trycnosmanicos[2], foxes gloua.

W.

Walupia, electre.

U. & V.

Vaccinium, brun wyrt.
Vervena, berbena.
Ueneria, smero wyrt.
Verbascum, felt wyrt.
Vinca, peruince.
Viola, cleafre *vel* ban wyrt.
Viburna, wudebinda.
Uiscus, mistelta.
Uminum, fugeles lec.
Vica peruica, twileafa.
Uiperina, neder wyrt.
Uictoriale, id est cneowholen.

X. and Z.

Xifion, foxes fot.
Zizania, coccel.

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[1] Hb. cxlii.
[2] Hb. cxliv.

NOTES.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Gl. Epinal. The Epinal Glossary, printed in the Appendices to the intended Report on Rymer's Fœdera.

Gl. Amplon. Glossæ Amplonianæ in Jahn's Jahrb. 13. Supplbd. (Archiv. &c. Band xiii), 1847.

Bart. or Brev. Bart. The Breviarium Bartolomæi, a fourteenth century manuscript spoken of in the Preface.

Durh. The Durham Glossary in the Appendix.

Wright. A Library of National Antiquities. Published under the direction and at the expense of Joseph Mayer, Esq., F.S.A., &c.—I. A Volume of Vocabularies, from the Tenth Century to the Fifteenth. Edited by Thomas Wright, Esq., M.A., &c. Privately Printed. 1857.

Page 1, l. 9. *Arniglosa*, Arnoglossum, Plantago, *Plantain*.

l. 12. *Ueneria*. ϸ is Beo wyrt. The gloss seems due to the attribute of the plant in Apuleius, that it keeps bees from swarming off and leaving you. Cf. p. 11.

l. 13. *Uermenaca*. This is the Verbenaca of Pliny xxv. 59, Syn. Hierobotane, Peristereon.

P. 2, l. 16. *Proserpinaca*. ϸ is unfortredde. Below, p. 32, unfortredde is Pilogonus, perhaps = Polygonum. If it is Polygonum aviculare, certainly it deserves the name of irrepressible, not to be trodden out.

l. 18. Smert wyrt. Mr. Cockayne has smero wyrt, a form which has led him in his Glossary to think of Butterwort, Pinguecula. It is true he worked from the MSS., and I have both here and at p. 27 only used printed authorities; but Wanley and Wright produce '*Aristolochia* smert wyrt' from different MSS. Moreover smert wyrt can justify itself as applied to Aristolochia, which smero wyrt fails to do. It would be appropriate to a plant highly valued as a styptic in parturition, and *smert* might mean the pains of childbirth. The English popular name for the plant is Birthwort. There is only one species in this island, namely A. clematitis; and this is held by botanists to be an old garden-plant escaped and wilded. Against the reading *smert* may be urged that the word is not else found in Saxon times;—it does not figure in literature till the thirteenth century, and then pretty freely. This ought to make us cautious, but not obdurate: it would be all the more interesting to recover an instance of a word that doubtless was quite current in speech. It is remarkable that Schmerz in like manner can hardly be found in O. H. German, but in M. H. German it is familiar. Luther has used the word for birth-pains, though it is not his most usual word in that connection.

l. 24. *Camemeleon*, i.e. χαμαίμηλον=ground apple. Pliny speaking of Anthemis, says: Vocant alii Chamaemelon quoniam odorem mali habeat. xxii. 21.

P. 3, l. 18. *Centauria minor*. Gerard's description of this plant is, with the help of his figures, quite distinct and decisive.

'The lesser Centorie is a little herbe: it groweth vp with a cornered stalke, halfe a foot high, with leaues in form and bignesse of Saint Iohn's woort: the flowers growe at the top in a spokie bush or rundell, of a red colour tending to purple, which in the day-time, and after the sunne is vp doe open themselues, and towardes euening do shut vp againe: after them come foorth small seede vessels, of the shape of wheate cornes, in which are conteined very little seedes.

'The yellowe Centorie hath leaues, stalkes, and seede like the other, and is in each respect alike, sauing that the flowers heereof are of a perfect yellowe colour, which setteth foorth the difference.'

We cannot hesitate to recognise Erythraea Centaurium and Chlora perfoliata, which stand close together in the Natural Arrangement.

l. 20. *Personacia.* ꝥ is Bete. Below p. 31 *Prosopes* bete, seems connected as πρόσωπον = persona = mask. In Pliny xxv. 9, Personata is Arctium lappa, the ἀρκεῖον of Dioscorides.

P. 4, l. 7. *Galli crus.* Gerard identifies his 'Ischaemon vulgare or Cock's-foote grasse' with *Galli crus Apulei*, explaining that 'the crest or tuft is spred or stretched out abroad like a cock's foote set downe vpon the ground.' He adds, 'the stalke is cleare and vpright, of a glistering purple colour, or rather violet. The tuft is diuided into fower or fiue branches.' Syn. *Panicum sylvestre*, and *P. palustre.*

l. 10. *Xifion.* The ξίφιον of Dioscorides is Gladiolus segetum according to Sibthorp.

l. 11. *Gallitricus.* ꝥ is wæter wyrt. This gloss may be due to the words of Pliny xxii. 21: 'Aliud adianto miraculum: Aestate viret, brumâ non marcescit: aquas respuit, perfusum mersumve sicco simile est; tanta dissociatio deprehenditur, unde et nomen a Graecis . . . Quidam Calitrichon vocant.' He seems to mean an evergreen fern, like Adiantum nigrum or A. capillus Veneris.

l. 26. *Uictoriola.* ꝥ is cneow holen. Here Ruscus is meant, the δάφνη Ἀλεξανδρείας of Dioscorides. But the

Victoriala of Apuleius was really the *δαφνοειδὲς* of Diosc. iv. 146: i.e. our Daphne laureola; and it was called Victoriala as also *νικηφύλλον* because of its likeness to the Laurel, the producer of the victor's garland (Humelberg).

P. 5, l. 2. *Leporis pes.* λαγώπους Diosc. Trifolium arvense (Sibth.), which is known in English as Hare's-foot Trefoil.

l. 10. *Brionia.* Gerard has two, the White Bryonie and the Blacke Bryonie. His figures are so good, that there is no uncertainty. His White Bryonie is *Bryonia dioica*, and his Blacke is *Tamus communis.*

l. 15. *Uerbascus.* ꝥ is feld wyrt. 'Nunc vulgò tapsus barbatus vocatur, et Teutonicè *Wullen krut*, eo quod folia habeat ad tactum mollia ceu lana (Humelbergius).' Below, p. 44, *Tapsus barbatus* is rendered by the French *moleine* and the English *softe.* The French word is now naturalized as *Mullen,* and it is derived from *mollis* = soft: Littré, v. *Molène.* The velvety leaves of the species V. thapsus has thus been prominent in the popular naming of this genus; and I am indebted to my friend Mr. Mowat for the very ingenious and happy suggestion that possibly *feld wyrt* is for *felt wyrt,* a suggestion which, if approved, would be all the more interesting because the word *felt,* German filz, Dutch *vilt*, Latin *pileus*, Greek *πῖλος*, though found in Early English, has not yet been registered in Anglo-Saxon. Skeat in voce.

l. 25. Boþen. '*Lolium,* boþen: *et cetera adulterina genera,* and oðre lyðre-cynn.' Wright, p. 55.

P. 6, l. 1. *Perdicalis.* Humelbergius says it is quite clearly what the Germans call *Sant Peters krut,* and *tag und nacht,* and *glasskrut.* It seems to be *pellitory. Leechdoms,* 187.

l. 2. *Mercurialis.* Dioscorides Λινόζωστις iv. 188.

Sibthorp identifies *Λινόζωστις* as Mercurialis annua, which is an English weed, the common herb Mercury.

l. 3. *Radiola.* ꝥ is Efor fearn. The words of Apuleius leave no doubt that this is the fern we now call Polypodium vulgare. He says, 'Herba radiolum, quam alii filicinam vocant, similis est filici quae in lapidibus nascitur, vel in parietibus, habens in foliis singulis binos ordines punctorum aureorum.' His commentator adds that the Greeks call it Polypodion, and the Germans Engelſüß, and that it grows on mossy rocks and old trees.

l. 17. *Peucena.* ꝥ is Cammoc. In the Breviarium Bartolomæi at Pembroke College (Oxford) we find:—'Cam̄oc, Resta bovis, retinens boves in aratro.' Rest-harrow is still called Cammock.

P. 7, l. 2. *Sisimbrius.* 'Est quidem similis menthae, sed latioribus foliis atque odoris summi.' Apul. Here we see what guided the Saxon glosser to make Brookmint of it.

l. 6. *Tytymallus calatites.* Dioscorides makes seven sorts of Tithymallus. According to Sibthorp, they are all of the genus *Euphorbia.* *Calatites* is *γαλακτίτης* Diosc. milky; and *Lacterida* is a Latin rendering of *γαλακτίτης*.

l. 14. *Cucumeris siluatica.* *σίκυς ἄγριος*, Momordica Elaterium. Sibthorp.

l. 19. *Eptafilon.* ꝥ is Seofan leafe. Potentilla Tormentilla. Sibth.

l. 27. *Origanum.* The Radcliffe copy of Apuleius has 'margeram,' written at the side in a hand of the 16th century.

P. 8, l. 4. *Lid wyrt,* i. e. lið wyrt. See p. 30.

P. 10, l. 9. *Polloten.* ꝥ is Porrum nigrum. Pliny xxvii. 8 says, 'Balloten alio nomine melan prasion Graeci vocant.' So that Prasion has been taken for *πράσον* = porrum. Hence the name Ballota nigra, Black horehound.

P. 11, l. 1. *Apiago,* beo wyrt. The gloss seems merely a translation of *apis,* as part of Apiago. Cf. p. 1.

l. 8. *Labrusca,* wingerd. 'Labrusca, vitis agrestis.' Glos. Amplon.

P. 12, l. 1. For *bran* we must read *brun.* The Durham Glossary has 'Vaccinium, Brun wyrt.'

l. 8. *Astula regia,* wuderofe. This Woodruff is baffling. Some tantalizing disappointments await the enquirer. One of the things that seemed to me most certain before I entered into this enquiry, was that *Astula regia,* wudu rofe, must be *Asperula odorata,* because that is the plant called Woodruff now, and in German it is popularly called *Wald-Meister,* a name which corresponds in sense to Wudu rof, if rof here is the well-known adjective for lordly, famous. But although *Wald-Meister* occurs in Lonicer, it turns out to be related to Meuſch and Swedish *Myskia, Myskegräs,* all which come from *moschus,* and refer to the sweet scent; as also its Spanish name *moscatella,* a derivative from which has furnished a badge to Adoxa moschatellina, for no other connection, but its musky smell (Grassmann). The Brev. Bart. has this: 'Herba muscata .i. hastula regia, Woderoue;' which seems to point to Asperula odorata.

P. 13, l. 1. *Cinoglossa.* Confusion for *Arniglossa,* p. 1 and 48.

P. 14, l. 1. *Gerobotana, vel verbena,* i. e. Hierobotana. Pliny xxv. 9: 'Nulla tamen Romanae nobilitatis plus habet quam Hierabotane, aliqui Peristereon, nostri verbenacam vocant.' Cf. p. 5 for Peristereon.

l. 20. *Scirpus,* æ-risc. This I suppose means Water-rush. In Glos. Amplon, 'Papirum eorisc.'

l. 22. *Ulva,* græde. In Baxter's *British Flowering Plants* the Lemna or Duckweed is called Greeds.

P. 15, l. 2. *Brittannica,* cusloppe. Perhaps for Betonica. Primula has been much confounded with Betonica (Grassmann).

l. 7. *Citocacia*. Mr. Mowat suggests that this is for *σιτοκακία*, the bane of the corn; which is very appropriate if the Agrostemma Githago is meant.

P. 17, l. 15. *Saginus*, hwit hæsel. This looks hopeless, and I do not see that Mr. Cockayne's conjecture of *Ægirus* helps us much. The *αἴγειρος* is Populus nigra, the black poplar. *Leechdoms*, Pref. p. lxxxvi.

P. 19, l. 7. *Vimen*, læl. Mistake for Vibex apparently. 'Vibex, plaga ex virga.' Glos. Amplon.

l. 9. *Pirorium* . . . *Pirus*. If we compare pp. 52 and 59, we shall see that Pirus is for Papirus. For *læfer* is a flag, and *læfer-bed*, a place where flags grow.

l. 14. *Oleaster*, unwæstmbære ele-beam. The wild olive tree, whose fruit is small and worthless. And so the word Oleaster is used by botanists now. See *Treasury of Botany*, v. Olea.

l. 20. hwiting treow . . . cwic treow. '*Juniperus* quickentre.' Bart.

l. 27. *Accidinetum*, gost. I do not know what the Latin word is, but *gost* is probably the same as *gorst*. The form *gorst* is still current in Shropshire, while it is *gorse* in the north, and *goss* in Kent. The word is unknown in Devon, where Ulex is only called *furze*, or rather *vuzz*.

P. 20, l. 8. *Cedria*, hissæp. Mr. Cockayne has happily corrected this oversight of the editors. It is two words *his sæp*, the sap of the Cedar. Cedria is *κεδρία* (Diosc.) the resin that exudes from the cedar. *Leechdoms*, Pref. p. lxxxvi.

P. 22, l. 15. *Myrtus*, wir. '*Martus*, uuyr.' Glos. Epinal.

l. 18. *Melarium*, milisc apuldor. 'Melarium milcapul.' Glos. Amplon.

P. 24, l. 4. crop leac. '*Scordion*, croweleke.' Bart.

l. 11. *Ibiscum*, biscep-wyrt. 'Hibiscum, biscop-uuyrt.' Glos. Amplon. In this and some other instances of the word *biscop*, possibly the purple colour was the thread of connection.

l. 14. *Cartamo*, byb-corn. 'Cartamo, lypbeorn.' Glos. Amplon.

P. 25, l. 6. *Omagnum*, wyrmella. '*Origanum*, uuyrmillae.' Glos. Epinal.

l. 10. *Quinquenerina*, læce wyrt. 'Quinquenervia leci uuyrt.' Glos. Epinal.

P. 27, l. 13. *Centauria*, heorð-gealla. For *eorð gealla* (p. 14), earth-gall, the bitter Erythræa Centaurium, of which the English name is Centaury.

l. 14. *Coxa*, þung. Probably for *Toxa*, as p. 30; which represents Toxica, poison for arrows.

l. 18. This is printed as it is in Wright's Vocabularies, but it ought to stand thus: *Artemisia tagantes*, helde. Cf. p. 2.

P. 28, l. 4. *Bucstalinum*, ? for *Buoptalmon*, see p. 8 and 31.

l. 5. *Appasina*, clife. This must be Apparine, now Galium Aparine; Cleavers.

l. 18. *Calcilum*, iaces sure. 'Calciculium, iacessura.' Glos. Amplon.

P. 29, l. 12. *Beribalbum*, greate wyrt. This is for Hierobulbum, p. 2.

l. 20. *Lappa*, clate. German Klette. Grassmann.

l. 24. *Colucus*, eofor þrote. '*scasa*, ebor throtae.' Glos. Epinal. See Durham Glossary in Appendix, v. Colitus and Scasa.

P. 30, l. 21. *Quinquenerbia*, ribbe. Cf. p. 25, where Quinquenerina should be Quinquenervia. In Glos. Amplon. we read 'Plantago vel septinerbia, uuegbradae,' p. 362.

l. 25. *Quinquefila*, hræfnes fot. '*Quinquefolium*, hraebnes foot.' Glos. Epinal.

P. 31, l. 15. *Pissli*, reosan. That is resin or rosin. In the Synonyms of Bartholomæus we find '*Pix liquida* i. terpiche,' by which is meant tar-pitch. So Pissli would seem = Pix li[quida].

l. 21. *Obtalmon*, mageðe. This is the same as Camemeleon, p. 2; the herb was prescribed for sore eyes, and Obtalmon is *ὀφθαλμῶν*. Anthemis nobilis. Saxon Apuleius xxiv.

P. 32, l. 6. *Pollegia*, broðer wyrt. '*Pulegium montanum*, brother wort.' Bart.

l. 12. *Pilogonus et sanguinaria*, ðæt is unfortredde. After Pliny xxvii. 12: 'Polygonon Græci vocant quam nos sanguinariam; non attollitur à terra.'

P. 33, l. 14. *Lapadium*, leloþre. The Glos. Epinal has '*Lapatium*, lelodrae'; and again '*Radinape*, leloþrae.'

P. 34, l. 4. *sambucus*, ellen. This word *ellen*, which occurs also pp. 9, 23, 29, is still alive in Yorkshire, where they commonly call the Elder the Ellen tree.

P. 36, l. 18. *Citsana*, fana. '*Cittasana*, fanu.' Durh. '*Gitsana*, fæarn.' Wright, *Vocabularies*, p. 91. '*Gitsana*, fæarn.' Fragment of Glossary printed by Sir T. Phillipps.

P. 37, l. 24. crawan leac. '*Allium agreste*, craw garleke.' Bart.

P. 38, l. 25. *Virgultum*, telgra. '*Virgultum*, telgan.' Wright, p. 39.

P. 42, l. 1. merherbarum. That is partial French = mater herbarum. Cf. p. 13.

P. 44, l. 20. *Fungus*, wulfes fist. The latter word is flatus ventris; German fiſt, feiſten. See Bremisch Wörterb. v. Fiest; Prompt. Parv. 163. This fungus (Lycoperdon Bovista) is also called Fuss-ball, Puckfist, Devil's Snuffbox. See Jackson, *Shropshire Word-Book*, v. Fuzz-Ball. The Greek *Lycoperdon* seems to be a modern invention, like Chenopodion.

P. 45, l. 1. guweorn. Apparently for *Githcorn.* Compare p. 7: *Lacterida,* Giðcorn; where Lacterida on the same page is a Spurge, *τιθύμαλλος*.

l. 24. *Frisgonem,* fresgun, cue-hole. This should be cne-hole, i.e. cneow-holen. In Bartholomæus: 'fresgunda i. bruscus.'

P. 47, l. 1. *Morella,* morele, atter loþe. *Maurella* in Macer is doubtfully identified by Chonlant with Solanum nigrum. He compares Dios. iv. 71 *στρύχνος κηπαῖος*; Apul. c. 74 *solata* s. strychnum; Platear. S. 2. solatrum.

P. 48, l. 1. *Mirtus,* gaȝel. Probably Myrica gale, the sweet Gale, called also Bog myrtle. *Leechdoms,* ii. v. Gagel.

P. 49, l. 21. *Hec embroca,* maythe. The plant is Anthemis nobilis, Camomile, which was used for eyewash; and *embroca,* which is the Greek *ἐμβροχή*, means an infusion, or as apothecaries say, Embrocation. *Herbarium* Apul. xxiv. apud Cockayne, i. 120.

P. 53, l. 10. new tre, i. e. an yew tree.

l. 16. ascer, i. e. acer.

l. 24. *Hec sorbus.* The rendering of Sorbus, Sorbum, and Mespila, seems to point to the Medlar, *Mespilus germanica* L. In Virgil Geor. iii. 380, when the cave-dwellers of the glacial world are revelling in the warmth of huge fires and wine-cups of acidis sorbis—the Service Tree is commonly understood, *Pirus domestica.*

P. 55, l. 14. *Hoc stragum.* For *fragum.*

P. 59, l. 6. 'Sene folium est cujusdam arboris crescentis circa Damascum.' Bart. fol. 268, verso.

P. 60, l. 5. *Vermicularis,* ston-croppe. So Bart.: 'Vermicularis, crassula minor, stan croppe.' Mr. Mowat asked a little girl at South Hinksey what she called that plant (which was Stone crop); and she said they called it Creeping Jenny. This starts a suggestion, that the word here is not the same as that on p. 14, or crop leac, p. 24; but belonging to the verb creopan, to creep; and that it refers to the running growth, just like Vermicularis.

l. 10. This means, Althaea est malva silvestris. See p. 49.

P. 62, l. 1, a pese. Here we have *pese* as a word of singular number; and this was its original condition, which it took from the French *peis, pois;* Latin *pisum.* But the *s* of the stem soon came to be regarded as a sign of plural number, and so we see it p. 65, *benys and pese.* When *pese* was singular, it made its plural in *-en, pesen, peason.* But when *pese* came to count as plural, it wanted a form for the singular number, and the new form *pea* sprung up to meet this requirement.

P. 63, l. 5. *salgea.* For *salvia,* having contracted the *g* from the French form *sauge.* The same remark applies to *salgia,* p. 56.

l. 24. *Hec ebula,* a walle-wurte. These glossaries are constant in identifying the *wal wyrt* or *weal wyrt* with Sambucus Ebulus. But in the continental dialects the name *Wallwurz, Wellenwurz,* Danish *vallört* is according to Grassmann's authorities the name for Symphytum, and it is explained by Adelung and E. Meyer by reference to English *well;* Symphytum officinale is also called *Beinwell,* as if bone-healer. But for this, I should not have hesitated to translate weal wyrt as strange or foreign herb.

P. 64, l. 7. *ffallax.* A scribe's error for *scandax,* pp. 51, 57.

l. 12. *cirpus,* i. e. scirpus. The plant mainly intended is the Bull-rush, *Scirpus lacustris* of Linnæus. Also written Sirpus, Scirpus, Scirpio.

l. 19. *seniglossa.* For Cynoglossum, Hound's tongue.

P. 65, l. 10. *Hec locusta,* a sokyl-blome. This seems to indicate the same plant as '*Ligustrum* hunisuce,' p. 30, namely, Lonicera Periclymenum; and perhaps *locusta* is a mere corruption of *ligustrum*.

l. 14. *Hec rapa*, a neppe. This *neppe* from Lat. *napus* with prefix *tur-*, made up *turnep*, since turnip, i. e. terrae napus.

l. 21. *Hoc git*, *indeclinabile*, kokylle. 'Gith secundum quosdam genus est liguminis simile nigelle, sed majus est et dicitur ciminum ethiopicum. Simile est enim cimino in quantitate, sed nigri coloris: et in pane spargitur ad dulcerandum; et est gith nomen indeclinabile: quoque tum tum invenitur declinabile hoc gith gittis; alii dicunt quod gith et nigella idem sunt. Gith inquiunt herba est quae inter frumenta nascitur, et semen habet nigrum triangulare.' (Bart. fol. 260 verso). Agrostemma Githago.

P. 68, l. 5. *Aemum* hindberien. For *Acinum*. See p. 23, and 26.

P. 69, l. 18. bare, ? baso, p. 26.

P. 70, l. 15. *Bricium*. Compare *Seu britia* p. 24, and *Fene Grecio* p. 75.

P. 80, l. 10. *Pentilupi* wulues comb. ? Pecten lupi.

P. 82, l. 17. *Temulum* vingre. This looks like a senseless reflection of '*Temolus* singrene' which follows.

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